DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 184 321 FL 011 004

TITLE	Chinese-Mandarin: Basic Course. Volume X: Lessons 96-107.
INSTITUTION	Defense Language Inst., Monterey, Calif.
PUB DATE	Nov 65
NOTE	298p.; For related documents, see FL 010 988-992 and FL 011 000-010.
AVAILABLE FROM	Defense Language Institute, Foreign Language Center, Nonresident Division, Presidio of Monterey, CA 93940 ($5.05; accompanying cassettes $4.80)
LANGUAGE	Chinese; English
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC12 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	Audiolingual Methods; Geography Instruction; *Ideography; Instructional Materials; *Mandarin Chinese; *Military Science; *Reading Instruction; *Second Language Instruction; Second Language Learning; Speech Instruction; *Translation; Writing Instruction
IDENTIFIERS	China; *Dialogs (Language Learning)

ABSTRACT

This is the tenth of 16 volumes of audiolingual classroom instruction in Mandarin Chinese. The course is designed to train native English speakers to Level 3 Foreign Service Institute proficiency in comprehension and speaking, and to Level 2 proficiency in reading and writing Mandarin. Facility in reading, writing, and translating texts written in Chinese characters is emphasized. Instructional materials in the 12 lessons include dialogues and exercises in reading, writing, and translation. The emphasis of the course is on military science, but other lesson topics include introducing a new book; Chinese geography; Taiwan; Quemoy and Matsu; Hong Kong Kowloon, and Macao; important Pacific islands; and important Chinese cities. (JB)

****

* Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made *
* from the original document. *

****

U S DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH,
EDUCATION & WELFARE
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
EDUCATION

THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN REPRODUCED EXACTLY AS RECEIVED FROM THE PERSON OR ORGANIZATION ORIGINATING IT. POINTS OF VIEW OR OPINIONS STATED DO NOT NECESSARILY REPRESENT OFFICIAL NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF EDUCATION POSITION OR POLICY

ED184321

"PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE THIS
MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY
DLT

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES
INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

FL011004

THIS PUBLICATION IS TO BE USED PRIMARILY IN SUPPORT OF TRAINING MILITARY PERSONNEL AS PART OF THE DEFENSE LANGUAGE PROGRAM (RESIDENT AND NON-RESIDENT). INQUIRIES CONCERNING THE USE OF THESE MATERIALS, INCLUDING REQUESTS FOR COPIES, SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO:

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE, FLC
NON-RESIDENT OPERATIONS DIVISION
PRESIDIO OF MONTEREY, CA. 93940

TOPICS IN THE AREAS OF POLITICS, INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, MORES, ETC., WHICH MAY BE CONSIDERED AS CONTROVERSIAL FROM SOME POINTS OF VIEW ARE SOMETIMES INCLUDED IN LANGUAGE TRAINING FOR DLIFLC STUDENTS, SINCE MILITARY PERSONNEL MAY FIND THEMSELVES IN POSITIONS WHERE CLEAR UNDERSTANDING OF CONVERSATIONS OR WRITTEN MATERIALS OF THIS NATURE WILL BE ESSENTIAL TO THEIR MISSION. THE PRESENCE OF CONTROVERSIAL STATEMENTS-WHETHER REAL OR APPARENT-IN DLIFLC MATERIALS IS NOT TO BE CONSTRUED AS REPRESENTING THE OPINIONS OF THE WRITERS, OF THE DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE FOREIGN LANGUAGE CENTER, OR OF THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE.

CM 0010 S

CHINESE-MANDARIN

BASIC COURSE

Volume X

Lessons 96 - 107

November 1965

DEFENSE LANGUAGE INSTITUTE
Reprinted August 1974
Reprinted April 1978

PREFACE

The Chinese-Mandarin Course, consisting of 180 lessons in 16 volumes, is one of the Defense Language Institute's Basic Course Series. The material was developed at the Defense Language Institute and approved for publication by the Institute's Curriculum Development Board.

The course is designed to train native English language speakers to Level 3 proficiency in comprehension and speaking and Level 2 proficiency in reading and writing Chinese-Mandarin. The texts are intended for classroom use in the Defense Language Institute's intensive programs employing the audio-lingual methodology. Tapes accompany the texts.

All inquiries concerning these materials, including requests for authorization to reprodice, will be addressed to the Director, Defense Language Institute, U. S. Naval Station, Anacostia Annex, Washington, D. C. 20390.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

LESSON		PAGE
96	Introducing a New Book	1
97	Geography, China (General)	25
98	Geography, China (Rivers and Mountains)	49
99	Military Subject (# 13)	75
100	Geography, China (Climate & Population)	99
101	Taiwan (1)	123
102	Taiwan (2)	147
103	Quemoy, Matsu	171
104	Hong Kong, Kowloon, Macao	191
105	Military Subject (#14)	217
106	Important Islands, Pacific	241
107	Important Cities, China (1)	263

Vocabulary Index - 285

第九十六課　介紹新書

第一部　對話

黃大明是一個美國國防語言(yǔ yán)學院的學生,他已經學了二十四個禮拜的中國話了.他還想多知道一些關於(yu)中國跟世界的情形.他問張先生.

黃: 張先生,我們已經學了二十四個禮拜的中國話了.普(pǔ)通的話我們會說一點兒了.可是要談到中國問題好像甚麼都不知道似(shr)的,您能不能給我們講講(jyǎng jyang)?

張: 當然可以,可是中國有幾千年的歷史(lì shř),人口有六萬萬多.地方佔亞洲(Yǎ Jou)的四分之(jr)一.我真不知道應當從甚麼地方說起.最好把你的問題說出來,我們一塊研究研究(yánjyou yánjyou).

黃: 我對於(yu)地理跟歷史(lì shř)都有興趣(chyù),可是我不知道是應當先問您中國地理,還是先問您中國歷史(lì shř)?

tǎu
張：我想我們應當先討論中國地理，以後再
tǎu lǐ shř yán
討論中國歷史．不過要是詳詳細細的研
jyou jř
究中國地理得用很多時候，所以我們只
好簡簡單單的說一說

黃：那麼就請您把最重要的先說一說．不太
yú mǒu
重要的就不必說了．要是我對於某一點
chyù jyǎng jyǎng
特別有興趣，我再請您多給我講一講．

張：就那麼辦吧第一，我們先把中國的地理
jr
大概的說一說，像中國的位置，中國的地
勢，甚麼的．

黃：我聽說中國又有高山又有大河．我希望
jyǎng jyǎng jyǎng
您給我們講講．要是不講中國的山河，就
yu
等於沒學中國地理．

jyǎng jyǎng
張：除了要講中國的山河以外，還要講中國
yán
的人口，氣候，跟中國沿海的島．

Tái wān
黃：對了，對了．像台灣，金門，甚麼的，請您無論
rú hé
如何都要給我們介紹介紹．我覺得這些
都算是一種常識，人人都應當知道的．

張:我同意你說的話,所以我們不但要把那幾個大島說一說,並且要把太平洋裏各島也討(tǎu)論討(tǎu)論也許你們知道的比我們知道的還多

黃:張先生,您別客氣.談到中國的城市,當然是您知道的比我們知道的多.可是要是講(jyǎng)到美國城市(shr̀),您已經在美國住了十幾年了,您知道的也不比我們少了.您也可以說一說.

張:我不是客氣,因為美國這麼大,城市這麼多,我要講(jyǎng)的不過是美國的一部分;並且就是我看到的一部分.至(jr̀)於(yú)我說的對不對,也是一個問題.

黃:美國是一個民(mín)主國家.您有您的看法,我有我的看法,第三個人有他的看法.誰都可以發表自己的意見.

張:可是世界上除了美國跟中國以外,還有很多國家;所以我們也要談一談世界地

理.

黃:好極了.多得一點兒智識,總有好處,不會有壞$\overset{\text{chù}}{\text{處}}$.張先生,請您$\overset{\text{jǐn}}{\text{盡}}$量把世界地理給我們多$\overset{\text{jyǎng}}{\text{講}}$一點兒.

張:我也不是$\overset{\text{jwān}}{\text{專}}$家,$\overset{\text{jř}}{\text{只}}$好我知道甚麼告訴你甚麼.要是有不對的地方,請你也不要客氣直接的告訴我.

Translation, Basic Dialogue

Introducing this New Book

Hwáng Dà Míng is a student of the Defense Language Institute. He has studied Chinese Mandarin for twenty-four weeks. He wants to know more about China and the world situation, so he asks Mr. Jāng.

Hwáng: Mr.Jāng, we have studied Chinese for twenty-four weeks. We know how to speak some ordinary Chinese. But concerning Chinese problems, it seems that we don't know anything. Can you discuss these problems for us?

Jāng: Of course I will. But China has had a history of several thousand years, a population of more than six hundred million, and an area one fourth of Asia. I really don't know where to begin. The best thing would be for you to ask your question, and let us study it together, O.K.?

Hwáng: I am interested in both Chinese geography and history. I don't know whether I should ask you first about geography or about history.

Jāng: I think we should discuss Chinese geography first. Then we will discuss Chinese history. However, if we study Chinese geography in detail, we have to spend a lot of time. So we can only talk about it briefly.

Hwáng: In that case, please talk about the most important things first, and leave out the rather unimportant things. If I am interested in a certain point, I shall ask you to explain it in further detail.

Jāng: Let's do it that way. First, let's talk about Chinese geography in general, such as position, terrain, etc.

Hwáng: I have heard that there are high mountains and large rivers in China. I hope that you will talk about them. If you don't explain the mountains and rivers to me, it will amount to nothing being learned in Chinese geography.

Jāng: In addition to Chinese mountains and rivers, I shall also talk about Chinese population, climate, and the islands along the Chinese coast.

Hwáng: Right, right; for instance, Taiwan, Quemoy, etc. Please introduce them to us by all means. I feel that these things are common knowledge, everyone should know about them.

Jāng: I agree with what you said. So, we will not only mention the large islands, but shall also discuss various islands in the Pacific. Perhaps you know more than I do about them.

Hwáng: Mr. Jāng, please don't be modest. Of course you know more about Chinese cities than I do. However, since you have lived in the United States for more than ten years, you would know no less than I. You can also talk about them.

Jāng: It is not that I am modest. America is large and she has so many cities. What I want to talk about is only a portion of the whole. Moreover, it will only be about the portion I have visited. As to whether I can talk about the cities as they actually are is still a question.

Hwáng: America is a democratic country. You will have your point of view, I will have my point of view, and he will have his point of view. Anybody can express his own opinion.

Jāng: But besides the United States and China, there are many other countries in this world. So we will also want to talk about world geography.

Hwáng: Very good. It is always good to get more knowledge. There can be no harm. Mr. Jāng, please explain more about world geography to the best of your ability.

Jāng: I am not an expert. I can only tell you what I know. If there is anything that is not true, please feel free to tell me.

第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

1.	búgwò	不過	MA/A:	but, however; only
2.	chángshr̀	常識	N:	common sense; knowledge
3.	chéngshr̀	城市	N:	towns, cities; markets
4.	chìhòu	氣候	N:	climate
5.	děngyú	等於	EV:	equal to, amounts to
6.	dìlǐ	地理	N:	geography
7.	dìshr̀	地勢	N:	physical features of the earth
8.	dwèihwà	對話	N:	dialogue
9.	fābyǎu yìjyàn	發表意見	VO:	express one's idea
	9.1 fābyǎu	發表	V:	express, make public
	9.2 yìjyàn	意見	N:	opinion, idea
10.	Gwófáng Yǔyán Sywéywàn	國防語言學院	N:	Defense Language Institute
	10.1 yǔyán	語言	N:	language
11.	jìnlyàng	盡量	VO:	put forth utmost effort
12.	jŕjyē	直接	SV/A:	direct
13.	jr̄shr	知識	N:	knowledge
14.	jwānjyā	專家	N:	expert, specialist
15.	jr̀yú	至於	Ph:	as to; with regard to
16.	kànfǎ	看法	N:	the way of looking at things; point of view
	16.1 dzwòfǎ	作法	N:	the way of doing things
	16.2 syěfǎ	寫法	N:	the way of writing things
	16.3 shwōfǎ	說法	N:	the way of speaking (saying) things

17.	lìshř	歷史	N:	history
18.	mǒu	某	SV:	a certain (person,or thing)
	18.1 mǒu yìdyǎn	某一點	N:	a certain point
19.	mínjǔ gwójyā	民主國家	N:	democratic country
	19.1 mínjǔ	民主	N/SV:	democracy/democratic
20.	pǔtūng	普通	SV:	be general, universal; in general use
21.	tǎulwùn	討論	N/V:	discussion/discuss
22.	túngyì	同意	N/V:	agreement/agree
23.	wúlwùn-rúhé	無論如何	Ph:	no matter (who, what etc.)
24.	yánhǎi	沿海	VO/N:	along the coast, by the seashore/ sea coast

Notes:

Jīnmén	金門	Ph: Quemoy

生詞練習

1. 你可以去,不過你得早一點兒回來.

2. 有常識的人不會說這種話.

shr

3. 城市裡的情形很複雜,鄉下的生活很簡單.

4. 美國南部的氣候跟北部的很不一樣.

yú

5. 他說的那些話等於沒說,因為沒有人聽.

6. 地理對於人民的生活很有影響.

7. 那個地方的地勢很好,可惜交通不太方便.

8. 那本書裡每一課的第一部都是對話.

9. a. 我報告完了,請大家發表意見.

b. 在美國人人都可以隨便發表意見.

10. a. 要是你有意見,請你現在發表.

b. 他對這件事情沒有甚麼意見.

yǔ yán

11. a. 這個學校現在叫國防語言學院.

yu yan　yǔ yán

b. 國防語言學院教的外國語言,一共有二

十幾種.

jìn
12. 朋友家裡出事,我們應當盡量幫忙.

sž sž
13. a. 下士不能直接去見司令,他先得問司令有沒有工夫.

b. 平常辦事直接的法子比間接的法子快.

14. 常看書,多旅行,一定得很多知識.

mǒu yán lyòu
15. 專家是對某一種問題特別有研究的人.

jr̀ yú
16. 他現在有錢,至於他願意不願意借給你,我可不知道.

17. 你的看法跟我們的看法不一樣.

18. 要是你想把這件事作好,你得改一改作法.

19. 「夠」跟「够」這兩個字雖然寫法不一樣,可是意思一樣.

lì shř
20. 各國的歷史不一樣因為社會情形不一樣.

mì mǒu
21. 報上說錢參謀長祕密到了前線某地方.

mǒu

22. 請你告訴他某一點、應當注意,得請大家

tǎu

討論.

Mín

23. a. 民主國家現在應當合作,跟敵人作戰.

mín yǎn

b. 很多國家談民主,是不是真民主,應當研

jyōu yǎn jyou

究研究.

pǔ yǔ yán

24. 在普通的學校裡只教幾種外國語言.

tǎu

25. 這個問題得先討論,不能隨便決定.

26. a. 要是你們都同意,我們就這麼辦.

tǎu

b. 這個問題,明天再討論,你同意不同意?

rú hé

27. a. 無論如何也得等我們把這件事情辦好

了才能走.

rú hé

b. 這是軍事秘密,無論如何不能跟別人說.

Yán shū

28. 沿海一帶的氣候很舒服,不太熱、也不太

冷.

L. 96

第三部 問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 黃大明是那個學校的學生？
2. 他學的是那國話？
3. 他已經學了多少時候的中國話了？
4. 除了學中國話以外他還想多知道一些甚麼？
5. 學了二十四個禮拜的中國話以後是不是甚麼都會說了？
6. 張先生告訴沒告訴他中國有多少年的歷史？人口是多少？地方有多大？
7. 張先生說研究中國應當先研究地理還是應當先研究歷史？為甚麼？
8. 為甚麼張先生說不能詳詳細細的研究中國地理？
9. 研究中國地理有那幾點是得先研究的？
10. 張先生覺得除了研究中國的位置，地勢，山河，人口，氣候和中國沿海的島以外還得研究甚麼別的問題？

11. 黃大明除了要張先生講中國地理以外他還要張先生講甚麼?

12. 張先生覺得他可以講黃大明要他講的問題嗎?

13. 黃大明聽了張先生的話以後他的意思是甚麼?

14. 張先生覺得除了講中國跟美國的地理以外還得講甚麼?

15. 黃大明覺得張先生說的話怎麼樣?

16. 國防語言學院教的外國語言一共有多少種?

17. 普通大學裏最常學的是那幾種外國語言?

18 每一個國家的社會情形都不一樣麼?為甚麼?

19. 決定一件事情以前應當先討論麼?為甚麼?

20. 有些甚麼事情能够影響人的生活?

21 作戰的時候地勢有很大的關係麼?為甚麼?

22. 一個國家的交通不方便有些甚麼壞處?

23. 氣候對人的身體有關係沒有?有甚麼關係?

24. 美國西部沿海的天氣比東部沿海的天氣好的多麼?

L. 96

25. 你應當把別人的祕密隨便告訴沒有關係的人麼?

26. 無論大事小事你都自己去做嗎?

27. 你覺得每一個人對每一件事的看法都應當完全一樣嗎?

28. 請你告訴我這個學校的名字叫甚麼?

29. 這一班的班長在甚麼地方?

30. 有人告訴我美國有一萬萬八千萬人、真有多少你可以告訴我嗎?

31. 有一位朋友告訴我西方有一句俗話說:「一點兒常識是危險的」你也這麼想嗎?

32. 你想我們應當一塊兒去打敵人麼?為甚麼?

IV Translation Exercise

1. After we go to China, we will try our best to use Chinese in our conversations with Chinese people.

2. Beginning from July 1st, 1963, the Army Language School was changed into the Defense Language Institute.

3. Having studied here for six months we have already learned almost all common words used in daily conversation.

4. Both in high school and college, I studied several history courses which were very interesting.

5. In those history classes, our teachers usually discussed with us the most important events in the history of our country.

6. In addition to history courses, we have studied several geography courses including American and Chinese geography.

7. Some of my friends did not like geography, however none of them failed to admit that geography is as important as history.

8. In my geography classes, whenever there was a certain point which I did not quite understand, I usually asked the teacher to explain it to me.

9. Mr. Wáng is very interested in the terrain of the land. May be it is because he knows so much about geography.

10. Although Mr.Wang had never been to any school, his knowledge of history is equal to that of a college graduate.

11. I do not quite like the climate of my hometown because it is too cold in winter and too hot in summer.

12. People living along coastal provinces usually have more chance to go travelling.

13. Anyhow, life in the United States is much better than in Russia.

14. It is not necessary for any one to study too many books. As long as he has enough common sense he will be able to survive in the world.

15. His wife wrote him last month that she cannot agree to his going to Africa next month.

16. The study of geography does not mean that one must remember the names of all the cities in any country.

17. He is very good in speaking Chinese and French. As to German, I am not sure he knows anything.

18. Democratic countries might not agree all the time on what to do, but they will never cooperate with Russia.

19. He is a very strange fellow in that he always holds very odd views about people and the world.

20. In a democratic country people are free to express their opinion whenever they disagree with their government.

21. He went to school to get knowledge but he graduated without any.

22. When I asked him for help. he promised he would try his best to help me.

23. The Defense Language Institute has tried to get as many experts as possible to give the school the best teaching possible.

24. If you can not write to him directly, you might try to have a friend tell him that you are now in trouble and expect his help.

V. Reading

A. 說中文跟寫中文

用中文「說」一個gù故事跟用中文「寫」一個gù故事，有的時候不一樣。以後我們學看中文報的時候，就可以知道報上「寫」的中文跟我們普通「說」的中文，不一樣的地方很多。Mǒu某些語言專家家想，這是中國語言的一個很特別的地方。

以前我們念的那九十五課書裏，第五部的寫法叫白話，[1]用白話寫的東西叫白話文。有的白話文跟我們普通說的話一樣。有的比我們普通說的話簡單一點兒。我們說：「那個時候還有三個人沒到呢」，用白話文寫出來，也許是：「那時還有三人沒到」。至於中國報跟很久以前的中國書的寫法叫文言。[2]用文言寫的東西叫文言文。現在還有很多人用文言寫書，寫信。文言

文比我們普通說的話更簡單了.

從這一課起,不但在對話那一部我們要$\overset{\text{tǎu}}{\text{討}}$論很多新的問題—地理,歷史,甚麼的.在念書這一部,也學些新東西—比說話簡單的白話文跟文言文.

Notes:

1. 白話 N: Vernacular language
2. 文言 N: Literary language

B. 句子

1: 常識不够的人,去作社會工作一定很苦.
2. 太複雜的問題就用最直接的法子去解決.
3. 我給他解釋,不贊成等於反對,結果他懂了.
4. 舊金山的氣候真好,風景也很美,可以作國際公園.
5. 常常有很多語言專家,到國防語言學院來參觀.

6. 先決定在陣地上造不造掩體,至於用甚麼
材料以後再tǎu討論.

7. 這是一個mín民主國家,你們對於歷史的看法
可以自由發表意見.

8. 那位築城專家,覺得金門的地勢不夠高,應
當jìn盡量多造掩體跟鐵絲網.

9. 我同意防守yán沿海的城市,是不容易;不過無
論rúhé如何請總部再調一團人去.

10. 受了社會不好的影響犯罪,是一種很普通
的情形.這些人犯罪,不一定因為沒有知識.

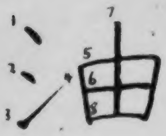
C. Characters (Nos. 616-623)

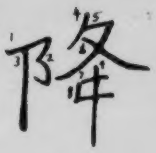
616.	普 普	pǔ	BF: be general, universal, everywhere	普通	be general, universal in general use
617.	語	yǔ	BF: language, a set of phrases	語言	language
618.	言	yán	BF: words, speech	語言	language
619.	專	jwān	A: solely, specially SV: be careful	專家	expert, specialist
620.	至	jr̀	CV: to (lit.) V: arrive(lit.) BF: most	至於	as to
621.	於	yú	BF: in, on, at, with reference to	關於	concerning, in regard to
				對於	attitude towards, as to, concerning, in regard to
				至於	as to

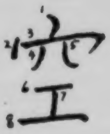
622.	歷 (历)	lì	BF: sucessive	歷史	history
623.	史	shř	BF: history	歷史	history

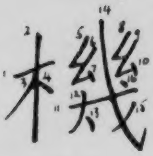
VI WRITING

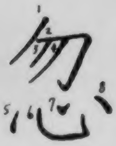
A. Writing (Characters 406-410)











B. Radicals

1. 氵 (water, 85) as in: 油
2. 阝 (a mount, 70) as in: 降
3. 宀 (cave, 116) as in: 空
4. 木 (wood, 75) as in: 機
5. 心 (heart, 61) as in: 忽

C. WADE-GILES ROMANIZATION DRILLS

INTRODUCTION

There have been scores of different Chinese romanization systems at various times since 1605 A.D. when Matteo Ricci, an Italian Jesuit missionary, published his first book using romanization along with Chinese characters. There are still at least four romanization systems in current use. The Army Language School and some other educational institutions, notably the Navy Language School, Yale and Cornell Universities, have been using the Yale romanization system, which has been modified from a system devised by the War Department during World War II, because it is the closest to the English language in spelling and pronunciation. The other three are the Wade-Giles, the national romanization and the Chinese Communist latinization systems. Since biographical and geographical names in newspapers, magazines, books and maps are still spelled out in the Wade-Giles romanization system and the postal modification of it, it has been found necessary for students using the Yale system to have some knowledge of the Wade-Giles system too. Having learned one system, it is quite easy to convert to the other.

Of the twenty-one (21) initials and thirty-five (35) finals used in the four hundred some Chinese-Mandarin sounds, nine (9) initials and fourteen (14) finals are spelled exactly the same in both Yale and Wade-Giles systems. Problems of conversion from one system to the other lie in the twelve (12) initials and twenty-two (22) finals which are spelled differently. These problems have been divided into sixteen (16) lessons, each of which tackles only a few. It is believed that by this systematic study of conversion from Yale to Wade-Giles, students will learn the latter in a matter of hours with no difficulty at all.

In giving these drills, it is suggested that the instructor does not utter all the sounds in the same tone, but change from one tone to the other from time to time. In doing so, the monotony, in the real sense of the word, will be broken and the result will sound more natural, as well as giving students the opportunity to romanize Chinese sounds in the four tones.

1. This exercise covers fifteen initials and five finals. Nine of the former and four of the latter are spelled exactly the same in both systems:

INITIALS

Same	Different Yale	W-G
f	b	p
h	d	t
l	g	k
m	p	p'
n	t	t'
s	k	k'
sh		
w		
y		

FINALS

Same	Different Yale	W-G
a	au	ao
ai		
an*		
ang		

*Except in *yan* (Y) and *yen* (W-G)

2. All the Chinese sounds which are composed of these fifteen initials and five finals are listed below in Yale romanization. Write down the W-G equivalents:

a	ai	an	ang	au
ba	bai	ban	bang	bau
da	dai	dan	dang	dau
fa	---	fan	fang	---
ga	gai	gan	gang	gau
ha	hai	han	hang	hau
ka	kai	kan	kang	kau
la	lai	lan	lang	lau
ma	mai	man	mang	mau
na	nai	nan	nang	nau
pa	pai	pan	pang	pau
sa	sai	san	sang	sau
sha	shai	shan	shang	shau
ta	tai	tan	tang	tau
wa	wai	wan	wang	---
ya	yai	yan	yang	yau

3. The instructor will utter these sounds and ask students to write them down in both systems.

第九十七課　中國地理

第一部　對話

黃:張先生,請您先把中國的位置(jr)給我們說一說.

張:拿經緯(wěi)線來說,中國是由東經七十多度到東經一百卅多度.北緯(wěi)十幾度到北緯四十幾度.

黃:中國的附(fù)近都有甚麼國家?

張:中國的東邊兒隔(gé)着太平洋有日本和菲律濱(Fēi Lyù Bin) (Philippines). 在亞洲(Yǎ Jōu)大陸上,我們從東北說到西南,有韓(Hán)國(Korea),俄(È)國,阿富汗(A Fù Hàn)(Afghanistan),印(Yìn)度(India),不丹(dān)(Bhutan),尼泊爾(Ní Bwō Er)(Nepal),緬甸(Myǎn dyàn)(Burma),跟越(Ywè)南(Vietnam).

黃:泰(Tài)國(Thailand)是不是也在中國南邊兒?

張:是在中國南邊兒,可是不跟中國相(syāng)聯接.高棉(Combodia),馬來亞(Malaya),也都在中國南邊兒,都不跟中國相(syāng)聯接.

黃:到底中國的面積有多大?

張:南北五千多公里,東西五千五百多公里,
Jī Yǎ Jōu
中國的面積有一千多萬方公里,佔亞洲
jr jr
的四分之一,世界的十二分之一.

黃:中國跟外國交界的地方,有很多山麼?

Hán
張:有山也有水.比方說中國跟韓國(Korea)交
Yā Lù Jyāng Yìn
界的地方,有鴨綠江(Yalu River).中國跟印度
Lā Yǎ
交界的地方有喜馬拉雅山.

àn
黃:中國的海岸線有多長?

àn
張:中國的海岸線有一萬多公里長,由中國
Gwǎng
的東北到南部廣東(Canton).因為中國的海
àn fù
岸線太長,所以把中國附近的海分成四
Bwó
個海.最北邊兒的叫渤海(Pó hǎi),往南有黃
海(Yellow Sea),東海(East China Sea).最南邊兒的叫
南海(South Sea).有人也把南海叫中國海.

àn
黃:中國海岸線那麼長一定有很多海軍基
地,對不對?

張:對了.可是我今天不能都告訴你們,就說
shwùn
兩個最有名的旅順(Port Arthur)跟青島(Tsingtao)

黃: 中國的地形請您大概的給說說.

張: 中國的地形好像一個大山坡(pwō),西部的山又多又高,地形高.東部的山又少又低(dī)所以地形低(dī).

黃: 中國的河都從西往東流(lyóu)麼?

張: 對了.可是在中國西南部,跟中國東北部,有幾條河由北向南流(lyóu).

黃: 張先生,我覺得很奇怪.中國地方那麼大,地形就像您說的那麼簡單麼?

張: 當然不簡單.西部除了山以外還有高原,也有盆(pén)地.北部有沙漠(mwo),東北有平原.華(hwá)北也有平原.

黃: 除了中國大陸以外,中國也有很多島麼?

張: 最大的是台灣(Tái wān),其(chí)次是海南島.除了這兩個大島以外還有很多羣(chyún)島.

黃: 澎湖(Péng Hú)是不是羣(chyún)島?

張: 中國人把澎湖(Péng Hú)叫做澎湖列(Péng Hú Lyè)島,也許是因為那些小島都排列(lyè)在一條直線上的原

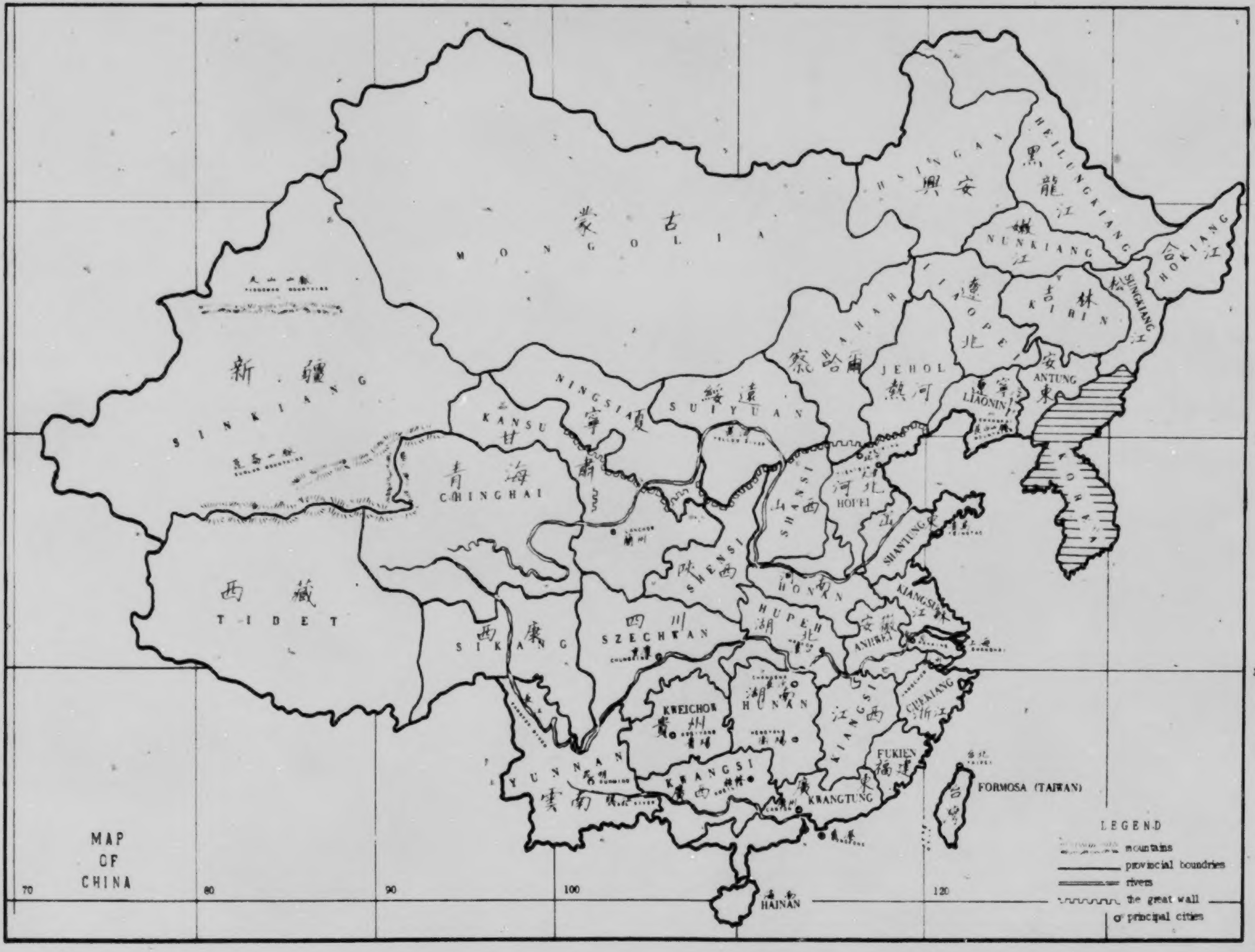
gù
故.

黄: 張先生, 您說中國有很多山, 是不是也有很多河?

jyǎng lyóu

張: 中國的山河, 我們今天沒有工夫講了, 留到下一課再給你們說一說.

中華民國省區圖


蒙古 MONGOLIA
新疆 SINKIANG
西藏 TIBET
青海 CHINGHAI
甘肅 KANSU
寧夏 NINGSIA
綏遠 SUIYUAN
察哈爾 CHAHAR
熱河 JEHOL
遼北 LIAOPEI
吉林 KIRIN
興安 HSINGAN
黑龍江 HEILUNGKIANG
嫩江 NUNKIANG
合江 HOKIANG
松江 SUNGKIANG
安東 ANTUNG
遼寧 LIAONING
KOREA
河北 HOPEI
山西 SHANSI
山東 SHANTUNG
陝西 SHENSI
河南 HONAN
江蘇 KIANGSU
湖北 HUPEH
安徽 ANHWEI
四川 SZECHWAN
西康 SIKANG
浙江 CHEKIANG
江西 KIANGSI
湖南 HUNAN
貴州 KWEICHOW
福建 FUKIEN
雲南 YUNNAN
廣西 KWANGSI
廣東 KWANGTUNG
海南 HAINAN
台灣 FORMOSA (TAIWAN)
MAP OF CHINA
70
80
90
100
120
50
40
30
LEGEND
mountains
provincial boundries
rivers
the great wall
principal cities

Translation, Basic Dialogue

Chinese Geography

Hwáng: Mr. Jāng, will you please tell us about the location of China.

Jāng: In terms of longitude and latitude, China is situated between seventy-odd degrees east longitude to one hundred-thirty-odd east longitude; and from ten-odd degrees north latitude to forty-odd north latitude.

Hwáng: What are the countries in the vicinity of China?

Jāng: To the east of China, but separated from it by the Pacific, there are Japan and the Philippines. On the Asian continent, from northeast to southwest, there are Korea, Russia, Afghanistan, India, Bhutan, Nepal, Burma, and Vietnam.

Hwáng: Is Thailand also to the south of China?

Jāng: Yes, she is to the south, but she does not directly adjoin China. Cambodia and Malaya are also located to the south of China, but also do not adjoin China.

Hwáng: How large is China's area after all?

Jāng: From the south to the north, China runs five thousand plus kilometers. China has an area of over ten million square kilometers. It constitutes one fourth of the area of Asia, and one twelfth of the earth.

Hwáng: Are there many mountains separating China from other countries?

Jāng: There are mountains and rivers between China and other countries. For example, there is the Yalu River adjoining China and Korea. There are the Himalaya Mountains adjoining China and India.

Hwáng: How long is China's coast line?

Jāng: China's coast line is 10,000 some kilometers long. It runs from the northeastern corner to the south, that is Kwangtung. As China's coast line is very long, the seas along China are divided into four parts. The northern one is called Bwo Hai (or gulf of Chihli);

to its south, there are the Yellow Sea and the East China Sea. The southernmost one is called South China Sea, or sometimes the China Sea.

Hwáng: Since China's coast line is so long, China must have many naval bases. Am I right?

Jāng: Right. But today I cannot tell you all about them. I can only mention two: Port Arthur and Chingtao.

Hwáng: Please talk about the terrain of China in general.

Jāng: China's entire terrain is similar to a big mountain slope. In the west, there are many high mountains, therefore it is high. In the east, there are a few low mountains, therefore it is low.

Hwáng: Do all Chinese rivers run from the west to the east?

Jāng: Yes. But in the southwestern part and in the northeastern part of China, several rivers run from the north to the south.

Hwáng: Mr. Jāng, I am surprised. China is so large, is her terrain as simple as you have put it?

Jāng: Of course, it is not that simple. In West China, besides mountains, there are also plateaus and basins. There are deserts in the north, plains in the northeast and in the north.

Hwáng: Besides the mainland, are there many islands off China?

Jāng: The largest island is Taiwan. The second largest is Hainan. In addition to these two, there are many archipelagoes, such as the Paracel Islands.

Hwáng: Are the Pescadores an archipelago?

Jāng: The Chinese people call Penghu (Pescadores) a series of islands. Perhaps they feel that these islands look as if they were arranged in a straight line.

Hwáng: Mr. Jāng, you have mentioned that China has many mountains. Are there many rivers in China?

Jāng: As to mountains and rivers in China, I won't have time to go into them today. I shall save them for the next lesson.

L. 97

第二部　生詞

Vocabulary

25.	chítsż	其次	Ph:	next in order; the second
26.	chyúndǎu (lyèdǎu)	群島 列島	N: N:	archipelago "
27.	dìsyíng	地形	N:	terrain
28.	dù	度	BF/M/N/V:	a rule, law, limit/ degree (for measurement)/ degree/pass; spend
29.	fùjìn	附近	N:	in the vicinity of;near
30.	gāuywán	高原	N:	plateau
31.	hǎiànsyàn	海岸線	N:	coast-line
32.	jīdì	基地	N:	base
33.	jīngwěisyàn	經緯線	N:	map coordinate, longitude and latitude
	33.1 jīng (syàn)	經(線)	N:	longitude
	33.2 wěi (syàn)	緯(線)	N:	latitude
34.	jŕsyàn	直線	N:	straight line
35.	jyāujyè	交界	N:	boundary, border region
36.	jyē or (gé)	隔	CV:	skipping certain specified numbers of a series
37.	lyóu (dàu)	留(到)	V:	detain; keep (until), put by
38.	páilyè	排列	V:	to arrange in series,or in a row
39.	péndì	盆地	N:	basin
40.	píngywán	平原	N:	plain
41.	shāmwò	沙漠	N:	desert
42.	shānpwō	山坡	N:	the slop of a hill
43.	syāng lyánjyē	相聯接	SV:	be mutually connected
	43.1 lyánjyē	聯接	V:	connect, join

44. yóu 由 BF/CV: follow, allow, cause/ by, through, from

Notes:

For the benefit of the student, important geographical and personal names mentioned in the text have been listed for his reference.

1.	Āfùhàn	阿富汗	PW:	Afghanistan
2.	Bùdān	不丹	PW:	Bhutan
3.	Bwòhǎi	渤海	PW:	Po hai
4.	Chīngdǎu	青島	PW:	Tsingtao
5.	Dūnghǎi	東海	PW:	East China Sea
6.	Dūngshā	東沙	PW:	Pratas
7.	Fēilyùbīn	菲律賓	PW:	Philippines
8.	Gāumyán	高棉	PW:	Cambodia
9.	Gwǎngdūng	廣東	PW:	Kwangtung
10.	Hǎinándǎu	海南島	PW:	Hainan Island
11.	Hángwó	韓國	PW:	Korea
12.	Hwánghǎi	黃海	PW:	Yellow Sea
13.	Lyǔshwùn	旅順	PW:	Port Arthur
14.	Mǎláiyǎ	馬來亞	PW:	Malaysia
15.	Myǎndyàn	緬甸	PW:	Burma
16.	Nánhǎi	南海	PW:	South China Sea
17.	Nǐbwóěr	尼泊爾	PW:	Nepal
18.	Pénghú	澎湖	PW:	Pescadores
19.	Syīmǎlāyǎshān	喜馬拉亞山	PW:	Hilmalaya Mountains
20.	Syīshā	西沙	PW:	Paracel

21.	Tàigwo	泰國	PW:	Thailand
22.	Yìndu	印度	PW:	India
23.	Ywènán	越南	PW:	Vietnam
24.	Yālùjyāng	鴨綠江	PW:	Yalu River

生詞練習

chí
1. 他們最注意的是說中國話，其次是學認跟寫中國字.

chyún
2. 南洋群島的天氣很熱，可是風景很美.

3. 那一帶的地形我們知道的很清楚.

4. 這個地方很熱，夏天常常一百多度.

fù sz̄
5. 這個學校附近有沒有大公司？

yán
6. 高原的氣候跟沿海一帶的氣候不一樣.

àn
7. a. 中國的海岸線很長，不容易防守.

àn
b. 海岸線長的國家得有海軍.

8. 那個地方的地勢可以作基地.

wěi
9. a. 用經緯線很快的就可以在地圖上找出來一個地方在那兒.

gé lín wēi jr̀ líng
b. 格林威治 (Greenwich) 是經線的零度，那兒

wěi líng
是緯線的零度呢？

10. 軍事基地平常不能隨便參觀.

11. 那條路修的好極了，像一條直線.

Hán
12. a. 那條河在中國跟韓國的交界.

b. 兩國交界的地方常有人檢查旅行的人.

jyē　má fan
13. 他隔一個禮拜到城裡去一次,不太麻煩.

lyè　lóu
14. 請你把那些大旗子排列在樓前頭.

lyóu
15. a. 要是你用不完,可以留着下次用.

lyóu
b. 這種東西容易壞,要是你留到下禮拜恐怕就不能用了.

pén　pén
16. 那個地方是一個盆地,地勢很像一個大臉盆.

17. 中國有兩個很大的平原,一個在北部,一個在中部.

mwò　kē
18. 在一個很大的沙漠上有時候走了好幾天也看不見一棵樹.

pwō　lyóu
19. 那個山坡上的路很不好走,你得留神.

syāng
20. 要是那國的交通線跟這國的交通線相聯接就方便的多了.

21. a. 那件事情由他們去辦吧,你不必管了.

b. 現在由中國到美國來的人多了.

第三部　問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 請你把中國的位置說一說
2. 請你告訴我中國附近那些國家是跟中國相聯接的？
3. 請你告訴我中國附近那些國家是不跟中國相聯接的？
4. 請你告訴我中國附近那些國家是跟中國隔着太平洋的？
5. 中國的面積有多大？
6. 中國的面積佔亞洲的幾分之幾？佔全世界的幾分之幾？
7. 中國和那國交界的地方是水？和那國交界的地方是山？
8. 那條江叫甚麼？那座山叫甚麼？
9. 中國的海岸線有多長？
10. 中國的海岸線從甚麼地方到甚麼地方？
11. 為甚麼中國的海岸線分成四個海？那四個海的名

字是甚麼？

12. 中國的海軍基地是不是很多？請你把兩個最有名的說一說.
13. 中國的地形怎麼樣？
14. 中國的河都是從西往東流嗎？
15. 中國西部除了山以外還有甚麼？北部呢？東北跟華北呢？
16. 中國的島多不多？最大的兩個島叫甚麼？
17. 羣島和列島有甚麼不一樣？
18. 中國人叫澎湖羣島還是列島？為甚麼？
19. 他們講完這些以後還有工夫講中國的山河麼？甚麼時候再講？
20. 一個圓有多少度？
21. 請你告訴我從東到西的線是經線還是緯線？從北到南的呢？
22. 美國的東邊隔着大西洋是那洲？
23. 從一到十請你隨便隔一個說一個.

24. 盆地是甚麼樣的地形？

25. 你在這兒念書是第一要緊的事，其次呢？

26. 你在你的家裏渡過幾個夏天？

27. 這個城的附近有基地嗎？是甚麼樣的基地？

28. 世界上最大的沙漠在那洲？

29. 從這兒到書鋪子的一段路可以算是山坡嗎？

30. 要是你想買一件特別的東西可是不能馬上決定你想鋪子的伙計可以給你留到明天麼？

31. 從舊金山到SAN Jose的那些城都相聯接起來了嗎？

32. 我們可以把這間屋子的椅子都排列在一條直線上嗎？

IV Translation Exercise

1. Whenever you mention about the position of a place, it will be more convenient to mention its latitude and longitude.
2. Both latitude and longitude are expressed in terms of degrees.
3. Every evening he used to take a walk along the road nearby.
4. The class just loves to have translations which they have every other day of the week.
5. Although Japan is not connected with China, it is very close to the continent.
6. There is a big river at the border between China and Korea. They share the electricity produced by the river.
7. China has a long coast line and very small navy to defend it.
8. It is necessary for the US to keep enough bases abroad so that she can stop Soviet aggression.
9. A good general always studies the terrain before he decides on what to do with his enemy.
10. It is not very easy to attack the enemy because their position is on top of the slope which is too steep for us to climb.
11. The enemy has so many troops that they can line up from the eastern slope to the end of the western slope.
12. There are not too many plateaus in the world which can support too big a population without importing food.
13. The richest province in China is a basin where both rice and wheat are produced in large quantities.
14. You cannot expect to support a large population in a desert simply because of the lack of water there.

15. First I want to give you few books. *Next* I want you to read them all.

16. It seems that there is an *archipelago* near Taiwan which is almost uninhabited.

17. The general wants to have all his tanks *lined up* in front of his headquarters so that enemy agents can report this to their headquarters.

18. Whenever the police caught anyone who drank too much, they would ask him to walk along a *straight line*.

19. When I saw a book I liked and did not have money to buy it, I would ask the bookseller to *hold* it for me until I got the money for it.

V. Reading

A. 中國的長城

研究中國地理,歷史的人,都知道中國的長城[1]跟運河[2].

我們先談長城,下一課再談運河.在歷史上現在中國的「省」,從前有的是「國」.兩千多年以前,有幾個靠北部的「國」,因為要保護自己的國家,防禦敵人的攻擊,各在北部跟附近的國家交界的地方,建築城牆.到了兩千二百多年的時候,這些城牆才連接起來,成了一條很長的城牆.這個城牆由河北省到Gānsù甘肅省一共有五千多里那麼長,所以叫長城.也有人叫萬里長城.

長城平均高三十尺,寬十五尺,並不是建築在一條直線上的,也不是全建築在平原上的.長城在地圖上經wěi緯線的位置是由東經九十八度到一百二十度.長城不但在中國是一個

很大的建築並且在世界上也是一個非常有名的建築.

Notes:

1. 長城 PW: the Great Wall
2. 運河 PW: the Grand Canal, canal

B. 句子:

一.每天都有謀殺的新聞,警察都到那兒去了?

二,無dzwò座力砲的射程比這種普通砲遠幾倍.

三,中國字的gòu構造有點複雜,學的太快就消化不了了.

四,海àn岸線長的國家得有很強的海軍才能防禦敵人.

五,海軍基地在yán沿海,不可能在高原,沙mwò漠,這是一種常識.

六,這個書架子的寬jǎi窄不對,也太輕.非拿去換去不可.

七,大風大雪,橋上都是冰,很滑;現在走過去太冒險了.

八,第一,敵人轟炸得太利害;其次救火隊沒有經驗,當然不能避免火$\overset{\text{dzai}}{\text{災}}$.

九,一位國防語言學院的學生說,希望能作點救世界的工作,至於位置高低沒關係.

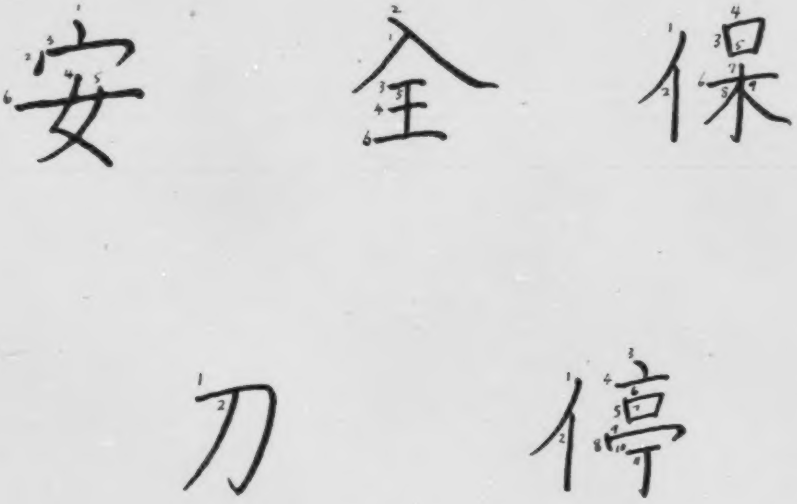
十,專家們的看法是拖車$\overset{\text{jwàng}}{\text{撞}}$上了牆,車上箱東西爆炸了,所以附近的建築都炸壞了.

C. Characters (Nos. 624-630)

624.	禦 (御)	yù	BF: to resist, to hinder	防禦工事 防禦陣地	fortifications, defense work defensive position
625.	附	fù	BF: near, enclosed	附近	near by, vicinity, neighbourhood
626.	建	jyàn	BF: establish, erect, found	建築	build, building construction
627.	牆 (墻)	chyáng	N: wall		
628.	寬	kwān	SV: be wide, broad	寬jǎi	width
629.	置	jr̀	BF: to place, to dismiss	位置	position, site
630.	其	chí	BF: his, her, its	其shŕ 其次	actually, in fact, as a matter of fact the next

VI WRITING

A. Writing (Characters 411-415)



B. Radicals

1. 宀 (roof, 40) as in: 安
2. 入 (enter, 11) as in: 全
3. 亻 (man, 9) as in: 保, 停
4. 刀 (knife, 18) as the word: 刀

第九十八課　中國的山河

第一部　對話

jyǎng jyǎng
黃: 張先生,昨天您說要給我講講中國的山
河,我想您不會忘了吧.

張: 當然沒忘,可是也許因為時間的關係不
jyǎng shī
能詳詳細細的講,請你們不要覺得失望.

黃: 時間這麼短,就請您先給我說一說中國
mài
的山脈吧.

mài
張: 中國的西部是中國所有山脈的起點,往
shēn mài
東,往北,往南,伸出三條山脈.

Lā Yǎ
黃: 喜馬拉雅山在裏頭麼?

Lā Yǎ
張: 是往南的就是喜馬拉雅山,是在中國跟
Yìn
印度當中.

E
黃: 在中國西北跟俄國交界的地方是甚麼
山?

A Er Tài mài
張: 那是天山跟阿爾泰山.那條山脈很長,可
不是最長,一直到中國北部跟中國東北.

mài
黃: 那麼中國最長的山脈是那條?

Kwūn Lwún mài
張: 是崑崙山脈,由中國西部起一直往東,又
mài nèi
分了很多山脈,到中國內地各省.

Kwūn lwún
黃: 崑崙山也是中國最高的山麼?

Lā Yǎ É
張: 不是.中國最高的山是喜馬拉雅山的額
Ěr Fēng
非爾士峯,也是世界上最高的山.到現在
還沒有多少人上去過呢.

黃: 聽說中國的山,有五個是最有名的.是真
的麼?

jyǎng
張: 是的.不過我今天不給你們講.因為給你
tsź
們說很多地理上的專名詞,你們也記不
dzwò
住.那五座山都很高,很好看,山上都有廟.
dzwò dzūng
那五座山有名,也都是因為宗教的關係.

mài
黃: 剛才您說的山,跟山脈,有甚麼分別?

張: 平常我們說到山,就想到大山,小山,跟所
mài jř syì tǔng
有的山.可是山脈是指着很多一個系統,
mài
在一塊兒的山.所以一個山脈裏可以有
fēng lǐng
很多山峯,很多山嶺.

lǐng
黃: 中國那個山嶺最有名?

Chín Lǐng pyān
張: 最有名的是秦嶺.也許這是我個人的偏
Chín Lǐng Chín
見.十幾年以前,我從秦嶺北邊坐車到秦
Lǐng mín
嶺南邊.看見氣候跟人民的生活,有很大
jyǎng
的分別.等我們講到中國的氣候的時候
再給你們說說.

Chín Lǐng jyāng lǐng
黃: 秦嶺是不是長江跟黃河的分水嶺?

Chín Lǐng
張: 對了.黃河在秦嶺北邊,一共長四千多公
jyāng Chín Lǐng
里.長江在秦嶺南邊,長五千多公里.

jyāng
黃: 除了長江跟黃河以外,中國還有甚麼河?

lyóu jyāng
張: 中國的河流除了長江跟黃河以外,還有
Jū jyāng
珠江.

lyóu
黃: 你說的河跟河流,我又有一點不清楚.

lyóu syì tǔng shr kwò
張: 河流也好像是一個系統似的,可能包括
jr lyóu
很多小河跟支流.

jyǔ lì
黃: 請您給我們舉一個例子.

tí Jū jyāng lyóu kwò Jū jyāng
張: 要是提到珠江,這條河流就包括珠江上
lyóu jyāng jyāng jyāng
流的東江,北江,跟西江.

jyāng Yáng jyāng
黃: 長江是不是也叫揚子江?

張:是的.中國人因為那條河最長,所以把他
jyāng　　　　　　　　　　　　tǔ
叫做長江.黃河的水裏有很多黃土,水的
yán sè
顏色很黃,所以叫黃河.

lyóu
黃:中國有沒有國際河流?

Hán　È
張:有.在中國東北跟韓國俄國交界的地方
lyóu
有國際河流.在中國西北跟西南也有國
lyóu lyóu
際河流,流到外國去.

Translation, Basic Dialogue

Mountains and Rivers in China

Hwáng: Mr. Jāng, yesterday you said you would talk about mountains and rivers in China, I don't suppose, you will forget this, will you?

Jāng: No, I won't. Perhaps I cannot talk about them in great detail because of the time limit. So, please don't be disappointed.

Hwáng: Since we have only a short time, please talk first about the mountains and mountain ranges in China.

Jāng: The starting point of all Chinese mountains can be found in the western part of China. These mountains extend toward the east, the north and the south and become three different mountain ranges.

Hwáng: Did you include the Himalayas?

Jāng: The Himalayas extend toward the south. They separate China from India.

Hwáng: What mountains are there between northwest China and Russia?

Jāng: They are the Tien Shān and Altai mountains. This mountain range is very long, although not the longest. It extends straight to the northern part of China and the northeastern part of China.

Hwáng: Then, what is the longest mountain range in China?

Jāng: That is the "Kwūnlwún Mountain Range." It starts from the western part of China, extends straight toward the east and then becomes many mountain ranges which are located in various inland provinces.

Hwáng: Is Kwūnlwún also the highest mountain in China?

Jāng: No, the highest is Mount Everest in the Himalayas. It is also the highest in the world. Up till now not many people have climbed it.

Hwáng: I heard that there are five well-known Chinese mountains. Is this true?

Jāng: Yes, but I am not going to talk about them today. If I give you too many geographical terms, you cannot remember them. Those five mountains are high and beautiful. There are temples on these mountains. They are all famous for religious reasons.

Hwáng: You just mentioned mountains and mountain ranges. Is there any difference?

Jāng: Ordinarily, when we say "mountain," we mean large mountains, small hills, or all mountains. But when we say "mountain ranges," we refer to a systematic group of mountains. A mountain range may include many peaks.

Hwáng: Which is the most famous mountain in China?

Jāng: Chínlǐng is the most famous. Perhaps this is my own preference (prejudice). When I rode in a car from the north side of the Chinling to the south side , I noticed that the climates and people's livelihoods on the two sides are very different. I will talk about this when I discuss China's climate.

Hwáng: Is Chínlǐng a watershed between the Yangtze River and the Yellow River?

Jāng: Yes. The Yellow River is on the northern side of Chínlǐng, altogether 4000-odd kilometers long, while Yangtze is on the southern side of Chinling, 5000-odd kilometers long.

Hwáng: What are the other rivers in China besides the Yangtze and the Yellow Rivers?

Jāng: Besides the Yangtze and the Yellow Rivers there is also the Pearl River among the Chinese rivers and river flows.

Hwáng: You just mentioned 'rivers' and 'river flows', these are not too clear.

Jāng: River flows are systematic groups of rivers. A river flow may include many small rivers and tributary rivers.

Hwáng: Please give an example.

Jāng: For instance, when we say Pearl River flow, we include the East River, North River, and West River in its upper reaches.

Hwáng: Is the Yangtze River also called the Cháng Jyāng?

Jāng: Yes. Since it is the largest river in China, the Chinese call it the "Long River." There is yellow mud in the water of the Yellow River. The water is yellow, therefore the river is called the Yellow River.

Hwáng: Is there an international river flow in China?

Jāng: Yes, there is. Such a river flow lies between the northeastern part of China, Korea and Russia. Also in the northwestern part and in the southwestern part of China, there are international rivers which flow to other countries.

61

第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

45.	chĭdyăn	起點	N:	starting point, origin
46.	dzūngjyàu	宗教	N:	religion
47.	fēnbyé	分別	N/V:	difference / distinguish
48.	fēnshwĕilĭng	分水嶺	N:	watershed, divide
49.	hélyóu	河流	N:	river
	49.1 gwójì-hélyóu	國際河流	N:	international rivers
50.	jr̆ (je)	指(着)	V:	point (at) (to)
51.	jr̄lyóu	支流	N:	tributary rivers
52.	jyŭ	舉	V:	raise; appoint; give (an example)
53.	jwānmíngtsź	專名詞	N:	technical terms
	53.1 míngtsź	名詞	N:	a noun
54.	lìdz	例子	N:	an example
55.	myàu	廟	N:	temple
56.	nèidì	內地	N:	the interior; inland
57.	pyānjyàn	偏見	N:	a partial view; prejudice
58.	rénmín	人民	N:	people
59.	shānfēng	山峯	N:	the peak of a mountain
60.	shànglyóu	上流	N:	the upper reaches of a river
61.	shānlĭng	山嶺	N:	a range of mountains
62.	shānmài	山脈	N:	mountain range
63.	shĕng	省	N/M/V:	province/ province/ save, reduce

64.	shr̄wàng	失望	SV:	be disappointed
65.	syìtǔng	系統	N:	a system
66.	tí	提	V:	to lift with hand, to raise
66.1	tídàu	提到	V:	bring (forward), mention
67.	tǔ	土	N:	earth; soil; dirt; land; mud

L. 98

Notes:

1.	Ăěrtàishān	阿爾泰山	PW:	Altai Mountains
2.	Běijyāng	北江	PW:	North River
3.	Chángjyāng (Yángdžjyāng)	長江 (揚子江)	PW: PW:	Yangtze River Yangtze River
4.	Chínlíng	秦嶺	PW:	Chínlíng
5.	Dūngjyāng	東江	PW:	East River
6.	Éfēiěrshr̀fēng	額非爾士峯	PW:	Mt. Everest
7.	Hwánghé	黄河	PW:	Yellow River
8.	Jūjyāng	珠江	PW:	Pearl River
9.	Kwūnlwúnshān	崑崙山	PW:	K'ūn Lún Mountain K'ūn Lún Ranges
10.	Syījyāng	西江	PW:	West River

生詞練習

mài　　　Yǎ jōu

1. 那個山脈的起點是在亞洲的中部.

dzūng

2. 中國有三個大宗教,一個是從外國來的.

3. a. 他不能分別誰是好人誰是壞人.

b. 那兩個人,一個作事作得好極了,一個甚麼都不願意作,大有分別.

líng　　lǐng

4. 那個山嶺是分水嶺,在地理上影響很大.

5. a. 河流對於一個地方的交通很有關係.

b. 那一條是世界上最長的河流.

Yǎ jōu

c. 亞洲有幾條河是國際河流.

6. a. 要是你認得就請你指出來.

jyang

b. 他常指着地圖講,所以學生很容易懂.

jyāng　　jr̄

7. 長江很長並且支流很多.

8. a. 誰有問題請誰舉手.

tsź

9. a. 那幾課書有很多專名詞,很不容易記.

tsz

b. 很多美國軍事新名詞還沒翻成中文.

jyǎng　　jyǔ　　lì

10. 他講的很清楚,並且舉了很多例子.

myàu
11. 中國鄉下跟城裡都有廟,有的很大也很有名.

nèi
12. 現在中國內地的交通還是不太方便.

pyān
13. 那個人很好,對人一點兒偏見都沒有.

14. 那國人民的生活很苦也很不自由.

fēng
15. 世界上最高的山峯在中國的西南,有兩萬多英尺高.

lǐng
16. 那個山嶺不但很高,連一條小路都沒有.

lyóu
17. a. 那條河的上流就能走小船,不能走大船.

jyāng lyóu
b. 船往長江的上流走很不容易.

mài mài
18. 那個山脈是中國最大的一個山脈.

19. 他是中國那省人?

20. 你不必失望,以後還有機會到那個地方去.

yǎn jyǎng syì tǔng
21. 他的演講雖然沒有系統,可是材料很有意思.

22. a. 你看見他的時候,把這件事情提一提.

b. 一提到這件事情,他就很生氣.

tǔ

23. 這兩個地方的土不一樣,所以這兩個地方的水果不一樣好吃.

L. 98

(For instructor [illegible]

1. 中國山 [illegible]

2. 從西 [illegible]
甚麼方向 [illegible]

3. 往南伸 [illegible]

4. 往北 [illegible]

5. 往 [illegible]

6. [illegible]

8. [illegible]
的山那 [illegible]

9. 那五座山為甚麼最有 [illegible]

10. 山跟山脈有甚麼不同?

11. 中國最有名的山嶺是那 [illegible]

12、秦嶺的南北兩邊有 [illegible] 的分別 [illegible]

13. 秦嶺是那兩條河的分水嶺?

14. 在秦嶺北邊的河叫甚麼？有多長？
15. 在秦嶺南邊的河叫甚麼？有多長？
16. 除了黃河跟長江以外中國還有甚麼比較長的河？
17. 河跟河流有甚麼不一樣？請舉一個例子說.
18. 長江又叫揚子江. 可是為甚麼叫長江呢？
19. 黃河這個名字也有特別的意思嗎？
20. 中國也有國際河流嗎？這些河流在中國的那部？
21. 做事的時候要是有了偏見你想還可以辦得好麼？為甚麼？
22. 在中國有很多東西是土做的. 美國也有土作的東西麼？
23. 要是有人跟你提到一件你不喜歡聽的事你怎麼辦？
24. 辦一件事應當有一個系統. 你以為怎麼樣？
25. 要是對一件事失望了你還接着作麼？

L. 98

26. 有人説人民是國家最要緊的人．你以為這句話有道理嗎?

27. 美國內地有沒有很大的河流?叫甚麼?

28. 專名詞跟名詞的分別在那兒?請你舉兩個例子

29. 要是有人指着你説你不是好人,你的態度應當怎麼樣?

30. 美國人對宗教的態度自由不自由?

31. 一個人失望的時候,宗教對他有沒有甚麼幫忙?為甚麼?

32. 你作事的時候喜歡省時候嗎?為甚麼?

IV Translation Exercise

1. If a student does not study, his teacher will be terribly disappointed.
2. Whenever you study the geography of China, you must pay attention to the mountain ranges of China.
3. I do not know the point of origination of the highest Chinese mountain, but I am sure it is not in Central China.
4. When you travel in inland China, you cannot always drive an automobile because the roads there are not always good.
5. There are thirty-five provinces in China but before 1900 there were only eighteen.
6. Students here should learn about five thousand terms in eleven months, except for those technical terms which they can learn after graduation.
7. Not all temples in China are Buddhist temples. Some are Taoist temples and some are temples worshipping native gods.
8. The most important religion in China is neither Buddhism nor Taoism, but an indigenous religion.
9. There are many dialects in China. Some have important differences and some have only minor differences.
10. It is rude to point at a person when you talk to him, even if you are really angry at him.
11. Studying Chinese mountains, it is important for us to know their system first.
12. The highest mountain crest in China is the one in Tibet which is world famous.
13. China has more mountain crests and ranges than any country in Asia.
14. Whenever a country's transportation is poor, people at one place will naturally have prejudices against people of other places because of lack of contact with these people.

15. Ch'ín-lǐng is one famous great divide between the Yangtze and Yellow River but I do not know the divide between the Yangtze and Pearl River.

16. Among China's large rivers, the Yangtze has more tributaries than all the other rivers combined.

17. If a student does not understand the meaning of a certain word, it will be useful for the teacher to give a few examples of how the word should be used.

18. Whenever a person gives lectures on Chin's geography, it is impossible for him not to mention mountain ranges and major rivers in China.

19. The upper reaches of the Yellow River are too muddy, thus causing troubles to people living in the lower area of the River.

20. There is not a single international river in South China but there are two in Manchuria.

A.

中國的運河

我們討論中國地理、歷史的時候，我們也應當知道在中國歷史上非常有名的運河。

運河是在兩千四百年以前開始用人工造的一條河。到六百年前才造好。這條河的起點在河北省一直流到 Jèjyāng 浙江省；當中有幾部分是由原來的河——黃河跟長江——連接起來的。運河一共長一千四百多公里。在沒修鐵路以前，中國南北交通多半靠着這條河。北部因為氣候的關係米很少，所以特別是北方人吃的米需要由運河運來，運河對人民的生活有很多的幫助。

運河是為了運東西造的，所以叫「運河」。雖然在中國我們一提到「運河」是指着這條河說的。不過現在「運河」並不是這條河的專名 tsz 詞，世界

上別的用人工造的河也全叫「運河」. 世界上還有兩條有名的運河, 才造了幾十年. 一條在非 jou 洲長一百六十六公里; 一條在南美 jou 洲只長八十一公里, 所以中國這條運河實在是世界上最長最老的運河.

Notes:

1. 運河 PW: the Grand Canal, canal
2. 非洲 PW: Africa Continent
3. 南美洲 PW: South American Continent

B. 句子

一, 牆是一個建築的很重要的一部分麼?

二, 請你舉個 li 例子, 給我們講講位置的意思.

三, 有人說只要全世界說一種語言, 就可以避免世界大戰了.

四, 張小姐因為老史的軍服太寬, 沒跟他去跳 wǔ 舞, 讓老史很失望.

五,河流附近的地方田地多,人民生活普通都比內地的好.

六,剛才提出來的問題,lyóu 留到下星期再討論.

七,無論 rúhé 如何 請給我們這兩隊陸軍 fù 女隊指教指教.

八,幾位排長在一塊兒研究,那種地形對人海戰術最有利.

九,在民主國家裏,人民並不需要直接指 hwēi 揮政府工作.

十,築城專家指着那些防禦工事,給部長解釋,其實,部長對築城很有經驗.

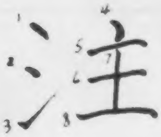
C. Characters (Nos. 631-638)

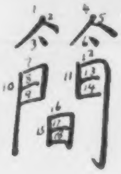
631.	討	tǎu	BF: discuss	討 yàn	- annoying, disagreeable, dislike
				討論	discuss, discussion
632.	流	lyóu	V: flow, spread	流 syě (sywè)	- bleed
633.	需	syū	BF: need	需要	- need, demand
634.	民	mín	BF: people	民主	- be democratic
				民主國家	- democratic country
				人民	- the people
635.	提	tí	V: raise, lift in hand, mention	提出	- bring forward, propose, raise
				提到	- mention
636.	指	jř	V: to point	指 hwēi	- conduct, command, conductor, commander
				指教	- teach, instruct (polite talk)
				指 wén	- dectylogram, fingerprint

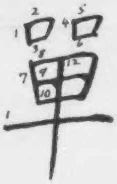
637.	只	jř	A: just, only	只要	- if only
				只好	- the only thing is to..... I can only....
638.	舉	jyŭ	V: raise, lift	舉手	- raise the hand
				舉手 jing 禮	- hand salute
				舉槍 jing 禮	- rifle salute

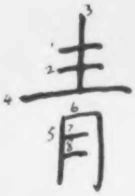
VI WRITING

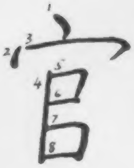
A. Writing (Characters 416-420)











B. Radicals

1. 氵 (water, 85) as in: 注
2. ⺮ (bamboo, 118) as in: 簡
3. 口 (mouth, 30) as in: 單
4. 青 (green, 174) as the word: 青
5. 宀 (roof, 40) as in: 官

C. Wade-Giles Romanization Drills

1. In this lesson we are to work on two initials and four finals, all of which are spelled differently in these two systems:

INITIALS	
Yale	W-G
ch	ch'
j	ch

F I N A L S*		
Yale	Wade-Giles	
	With Initials	Without Initials
wa	-ua	wa
wai	-uai	wai
wan	-uan	wan
wang	-uang	wang

*Note that in the Yale system, one spelling is used for these finals no matter whether they appear as finals or as complete words; while in the W-G system, finals, when appearing as complete words, are spelled differently.

2. All the Chinese sounds which are composed of these two initials and four finals are listed below in Yale romanization. Write down the W-G equivalents.

chwa	chwai	chwan	chwang
jwa	jwai	jwan	jwang

3. Write down the W-G equivalents of all the Chinese sounds composed of the initials introduced in the previous lesson and the finals introduced in this lesson:

---	----	dwan	-----
gwa	gwai	gwan	gwang
hwa	hwai	hwan	hwang
kwa	kwai	kwan	kwang
---	----	lwan	-----
---	----	nwan	-----
shwa	shwai	shwan	shwang
----	----	swan	-----
----	----	twan	-----

L. 98

4. Write down the W-G equivalents of all the Chinese sounds composed of the finals introduced in the previous lesson and the initials introduced in this lesson:

cha	chai	chan	chang	chau
ja	jai	jan	jang	jau

5. The instructor will utter all the sounds in paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 and ask students to write them down in both systems.

第九十九課

第一部 對話

第一步兵旅的兩個参謀李 Jōu 舟跟王明商量作戰 jìhwà 計劃

李：今天情報参謀報告参謀長說,敵人集中不少戰車,多半要開始攻勢.参謀長讓我跟您 jìhwà 計劃 我們的防禦.

王：要是敵人這次的攻勢是用戰車作先頭攻擊部隊,我們的防禦也得 jìhwà 計劃 好才可以 dǐkàng 抵抗 戰車.

李：我們的前 shàu 哨 跟觀 tsè 測 所後頭,有鐵絲網.鐵絲網是不夠 dǐkàng 抵抗 戰車的.

王：那當然得在鐵絲網後頭 bùléi 佈雷.那個 léichyū 雷區 裏頭多半得用防戰車 léi 雷.

李：léichyū 雷區 後面還得有防戰車 háu 壕,不讓戰車過來.

王：就有 léichyū 雷區 還不行.他們要是用很多戰車.

一 lyàng 車 讓地 léi 雷 炸壞了,第二 lyàng 輛 再接着上來,總可以過得來的.

李: 是的.有了防戰車 háu 壕,他們的工兵也有法子讓他們的戰車過來.

王: 所以我們在防戰車 háu 壕 後頭,得有各種防禦戰車的 wǔ 武 器.

李: 我們在防戰車 háu 壕 後頭,有一條長 háugōu 壕溝,裏頭各種鎗炮的掩體都得有.

王: 你看應當有些甚麼 wǔ 武 器呢?

李: 步鎗,機關鎗,只能打敵人的步兵.我們得用火 jyàntǔng 箭筒,無 dzwò 座 力炮, pǎi 迫 擊炮,跟大的戰防炮,才能打敵人的戰車.

王: 火 jyàntǔng 箭筒 得用多大口 jìng 徑 的呢?

李: 情報參謀說,敵人這次的戰車不是輕的,都是中戰車.我們的火 jyàntǔng 箭筒 一定得是三點五英寸口 jìng 徑 的.

王: 無 dzwò 座 力炮,跟 pǎi 迫 擊炮,口 jìng 徑 都得在一零六公 lǐ 厘 以上才行.

王:我們得需要甚麼口jìng徑的戰防炮?

李:我們的戰防炮有九十公lí厘就夠了.

王:為甚麼不用更大的呢?

李:我們的兵工chǎng廠作了一種新的戰防炮.炮彈比以前的利害的多.所以戰防炮的口jìng徑不必太大就夠了.

王:敵人的戰車都是中戰車,火力一定很大,容易把我們的háugǒu壕溝裏各種炮的掩體pwò破壞,是不是?

李:你說的很對.我們的掩體最好是重掩gài蓋掩體,才能dǐkàng抵抗敵人戰車上的炮.

王:我們為甚麼不用戰車打敵人的戰車?

李:我們可以請sz̄司令部pài派些戰車在我們的háugōu壕溝後頭幫着打敵人的戰車.

王:我想這個法子很好.因為戰車比較有機動性.敵人到那兒我們也可以開到那兒去打他們.

李:敵人最近pài派了些空軍到前線來.我們的

戰車很容易被轟炸.我想請sz̄司令部pài派高射炮保護我們的戰車.

王:我想起來一件事.我們的léichyū雷區應當有tòu透明圖給sz̄司令部送去.

李:這個當然.沒有tòu透明圖我們自己也沒法知道那兒有地léi雷.

王:我們也得告訴前shàu哨,這幾天pài派syúnlwó巡邏出去.敵人有甚麼活動都得報告sz̄司令部.

李:我們要知道敵人的戰車集中在那兒,可以用炮兵轟擊他們的戰車.

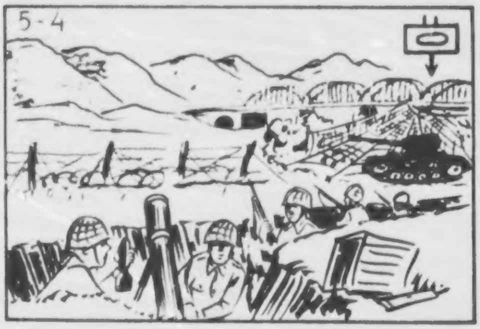
王:我們也可以用飛機轟炸他們.

李:這個法子不錯.在敵人開始攻勢以前,先pwò破壞他們一部分戰車.到他們攻擊的時候,我們也可以少吃一點kwēi虧.

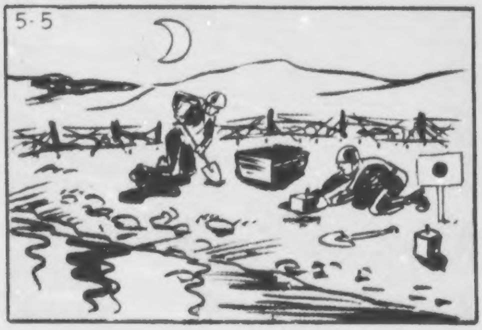
王:我們就這樣好了.您寫jìhwà計劃給參謀長,好不好?

李:好.

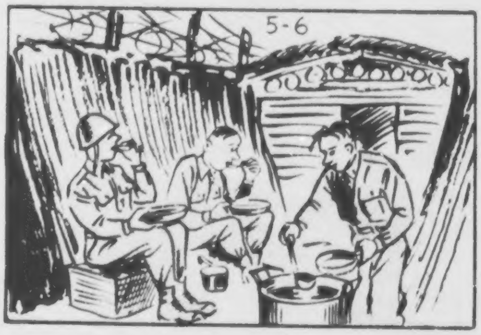
S4



5-4



5-5



5-6

L. 99

Military Subject

Translation, Basic Dialogue

Two staff officers of the First Infantry Brigade discuss defense plans.

Lǐ: Today the intelligence staff reported to the chief of staff that the enemy has already concentrated many tanks. Most likely they are going to launch an attack. The chief of staff asked me to make our defense plans with you.

Wáng: If the enemy uses tanks as the spearhead this time, our defense has to be planned so as to be able to resist them.

Lǐ: Behind our outpost and our observation post, we have barbed wire entanglements. These are not enough to resist the enemy tanks.

Wáng: Behind the barbed wire entanglements, we naturally have to lay mines. In the mine field, most of the mines will have to be anti-tank mines.

Lǐ: Behind the field there must be an anti-tank ditch to stop tanks from coming in.

Wáng: It won't be enough just to have the mine field. If they use many tanks, when one tank is damaged, the second one could follow and might be able to cross the ditch.

Lǐ: Yes. Even if we have an anti-tank ditch, the enemy engineers can still think of some way to get their tanks across.

Wáng: Therefore we must have all kinds of anti-tank weapons behind the anti-tank ditch.

Lǐ: We will have a long trench behind the anti-tank ditch. In it we will have emplacements for all kinds of guns and artillery pieces.

Wáng: What weapons do you think we should have?

Lǐ: Rifles and machine guns can only be used against infantrymen. We have to use bazookas, recoilless guns, mortars, and large anti-tank guns to fight enemy tanks.

Wáng: How big is the muzzle of the bazookas that we are going to use?

Lǐ: The intelligence staff said that the enemy tanks are medium tanks. Our bazookas must be 3.5's.

Wáng: How about the recoilless guns?

Lǐ: Both the recoilless guns and the mortars must be over 106 mm.

Wáng: What muzzle size should the anti-tank guns be?

Lǐ: It will be sufficient to have anti-tank guns of 90mm.

Wáng: Why don't we use larger ones?

Lǐ: Our arsenal makes a kind of new anti-tank gun shells that are more powerful than the old ones. Therefore, the muzzle of the anti-tank guns don't have to be too large in size.

Wáng: All enemy tanks are medium tanks. The firepower must be very great. It will be very easy for them to destroy emplacements of our artillery pieces in the trenches. Don't you think so?

Lǐ: You are right. Our emplacements had better be bunkers so that they can withstand the bombardment of the tanks.

Wáng: Why don't we use tanks to fight enemy tanks?

Lǐ: We can request our headquarters to send some tanks and deploy them behind the trenches. They could assist us in fighting enemy tanks.

Wáng: I think this is a good idea. Since these tanks have great mobility, they can go wherever the enemy tanks go.

Lǐ: The enemy has recently sent its air force to the front line. Our tanks will be very easily damaged. I am thinking of requesting headquarters to protect our tanks by sending anti-tank guns.

Wáng: I just thought of something. We should have an overlay of mine field sent to headquarters.

Lǐ: Of course, we can't tell ourselves where the mines are unless we have an overlay of the mine field.

L. 99

Wáng: We also have to order the outposts to send out more patrols. If the enemy has any activity, the outpost should report it to headquarters.

Lǐ: If we know where the enemy tanks are, we can concentrate on bombarding their tanks with artillery pieces.

Wáng: We can also use airplanes to bomb them.

Lǐ: That is a good way. If we destroy part of his tanks before the enemy starts his attack, we will face less tank fire.

Wáng: We will do it this way. Would you prepare our plan for headquarters?

Lǐ: Fine!

第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

68.	bǐjyàu	比較	V/A/N:	compare/comparative, comparaticely/ comparison
69.	bīnggūngchǎng	兵工廠	N:	arsenal
70.	bùléi	佈雷	VO:	lay mines
71.	chwēishrbīng	炊事兵	N:	cook (mil.)
72.	chyánjìn gwāntsèswǒ	前進觀測所	N:	forward observation post
72.1	gwāntsèswǒ	觀測所	N:	observation post
72.2	chyánjìn-gwāntsèywán	前進-觀測員	N:	forward observer
73.	dzǔ	組	N/M:	section, group
73.1	dzǔjǎng	組長	N:	section chief, group leader
74.	dzwèijìn	最近	TW:	recently, recent/ nearest, closest
75.	fángjànchēléi	防戰車雷	N:	anti-tank mine
75.1	fángjànchēléichyū	防戰車雷區	N:	anti-tank mine field
76.	fángjànchēháu	防戰車壕	N:	anti-tank ditch
77.	hwódùng	活動	SV/N:	active, activity
78.	hwǒlì	火力	N:	fire power
79.	jīdùngsyìng	機動性	N:	mobility
80.	jíjūng	集中	V:	concentrate
81.	jūngjànchē	中戰車	N:	medium tank
82.	jùngyǎngàiyǎntǐ	重掩蓋掩體	N:	bunker
83.	jyēje	接着	V:	continue, follow
84.	léichyū	雷區	N:	mine field
85.	lyǔ	旅	N/M:	brigade
86.	syāntóugūngjībùdwèi	先頭攻擊部隊	N:	spearhead

L. 99

87.	syétyáu	協調	V/N:	coordinate, coordination
88.	tòumíngtú	透明圖	N:	overlay (cartographic)
89.	tsānmóu	参謀	N:	staff officer
90.	yějànlúdzàu	野戰爐灶	N:	field range (cooking)

生詞練習

1. a. 這兩件事情比較起來不很容易.

b. 美國學生覺得法文比較容易中文比較難.

c. 這兩個人的性格(syìng gé)都差不多一樣,很難比較.

2. a. 中國在第二次世界大戰的時候,一共就有八個兵工廠(chǎng).

3. 沿(yán)海一帶佈雷(bùléi)的工作多半是海軍管的.

4. 在中國的陸軍裏每一連有三個炊(chwēi)事兵. 他們的工作是做飯.

5. a. 前進觀測(tsè)所直接跟後方的砲兵陣地聯絡.

b. 觀測(tsè)所的任務是報告最前線的情形給司(sz)令部.

c. 所以觀測(tsè)所的前進觀測(tsè)員(ywún)常常是砲兵軍官.

6. a. 一個通信排有五組.組是通信部隊最小的單位.

b. 每組有一個組長.

Jàu

7. a. 趙連長最近 剛 從前方回來.

b. 這兒離前方最近.

léi

8. a. 敵人陣地的前頭有很多防戰車雷.

léi chyū

b. 我們的工兵破壞了敵人的防戰車雷區以後,我們的裝甲部隊很安全的通過了.

háu

9. 對防禦普通的戰車防戰車壕非常有用.

10. a. 我們的部隊在這一帶非常活動.

jyǎ

b. 最近敵人的裝甲部隊很少活動.

11. a. 我們的步兵兵力雖然小可是火力比敵人大.

b. 要是我們的火力大我們的死傷當然可以少一點兒.

syìng

12. 沒有機動性的部隊,無論在攻擊或是防禦都吃很大的虧.

kwēi

13. a. 敵人把他們的火力都集中在我們陣地

的東邊兒.

b. 所有的裝甲部隊都向敵人陣地的右邊兒集中.

14. 中戰車是幫助步兵作戰最有用的戰車.

15. 重掩蓋(gài)掩體雖然很結實可是不太有用.

16. 裝甲部隊佔了敵人的陣地以後,步兵接着向前進攻.

17. 步兵在通過敵人雷(léi)區的時候得特別小心.

18. 旅常常比師(shī)小,是一種特別的單位.一旅差不多有三千五百人.

19. 敵人的先頭攻擊部隊已經在今天早上佔了那個小山了.

20. a. 砲兵協調(syétyáu)步兵作戰是參謀的工作.

b. 作戰的時候砲兵常常打自己的步兵,是因為他們彼此(bǐ tsz)不協調(syé tyáu)的原故.

21. 透(tòu)明圖很有用對參謀計劃(hwà)作戰特別要緊.

22. 參謀在部隊裏很重要,特別是在第二次
Dé
世界大戰德國的軍隊裏.

Yě lú dzàu
23. 野戰爐灶多半是裝在汽車上的.

第三部 問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 中國陸軍跟美國陸軍的比較你知道嗎？
2. 兩個差不多的字你常常比較嗎？
3. 比較貴的東西你願意買嗎？
4. 甚麼是兵工廠？
5. 兵工廠的地點是不是軍事祕密？
6. 敵人要登陸以前在海岸佈雷有甚麼用？
7. 在陣地佈雷以後,自己的兵可以進去嗎？為甚麼？
8. 炊事兵管甚麼事？
9. 前進觀測所有甚麼用？
10. 前進觀測員作些甚麼事？
11. 你們這一班有幾組？
12. 這一組的組長是誰？
13. 美國步兵一班有幾組？
14. 你最近到甚麼地方去參觀了沒有？
15. 離這兒最近的城是甚麼城？

L. 99

16. 防戰車雷是甚麼東西？

17. 防戰車雷區裏有些甚麼？

18. 甚麼是防戰車壕？

19. 防禦戰車最好的法子是甚麼？

20. 防禦飛機最好的武器是甚麼？

21. 在美國作情報的外國人，我們為甚麼得注意？

22. 俄國作情報的人在美國活動不活動？

23. 打仗的時候為甚麼火力很要緊？

24. 打仗的時候為甚麼機動性很要緊？

25. 打仗的時候集中火力有甚麼好處？

26. 中戰車大概有多麼重？

27. 甚麼是重掩蓋掩體？

28. 你回家以後就接着念書嗎？為甚麼？

29. 為甚麼雷區得有透明圖？

30. 師裡有沒有旅？

31. 你希望陸軍派你到中國去麼？為甚麼？

32. 先頭攻擊部隊的任務是甚麼？

33. 為甚麼步兵得跟砲兵協調？

34. 打仗的時候為甚麼陸軍，海軍，空軍的協調很要緊？

35. 司令部為甚麼得有參謀？

36. 甚麼是野戰爐灶？

IV Translation Exercise

1. Both in peace and in war it is necessary for a country to compare its own strength with that of the enemy.

2. The major reason for American victory in the Second War was the numerous arsenals built during the War which produced all necessary weapons.

3. When we heard the enemy was about to land on our east coast, our navy immediately sent mine-laying personnel to lay mines along the coast.

4. Almost all the army cooks were trained in Army Cooking Schools all over the country. That is why the food prepared by them tasted almost the same.

5. The major duties of those forward observers serving at the forward observation posts is to see if their artillery fire is accurate and to advise them of necessary adjustments.

6. When the guerrillas went out in action, they were formed into groups. Each had a group leader who was responsible for the safety of his group.

7. Recently I have not been studying the development of weapon systems of the major powers, so I am not very familiar with this subject.

8. Although not all mines in an anti-tank mine field should be anti-tank mines, these should constitute the majority of the mines there.

9. The use of anti-tank ditches in combination with anti-tank mines is more effective than using anti-tank mines alone.

10. Modern anti-tank defense consists of the use of anti-tank guns, rockets, anti-tank mines, and anti-tank ditches.

11. The activities of German tank units on the Western front were responsible for the victory of German Army in France.

12. Whenever you figure enemy's fire power, you should by all means include the guns on their tanks.

13. In modern warfare mobility which consists of the number of vehicles and tanks of both sides, would very probably decide the outcome of the war.

14. It seems that the enemy's plan was to concentrate all their medium tanks in order to break through our position that was full of bunkers.

15. All our mine fields including anti-tank mine fields and anti-personnel mine fields, are connected together. If the enemy should continue to advance, they would certainly suffer great loses.

16. It is important that our spearhead units coordinate closely with other units lest they be surrounded by the enemy.

17. After construction of our mine fields had been completed, their overlays were sent to all units concerned so that our own units would not be hurt.

18. The staff officers at the brigade were well trained, having graduated from both the Staff and Command School and the War College.

19. Someone suggested that all the field ranges be made to use electricity. This is not practical for actual battle conditions.

V. Reading

A. 一個報告

李參謀跟王參謀討論作戰計劃以後,寫了一個報告.報告寫的很簡單,可是他們談的話差不多都寫在裏頭了.下頭是報告的一部分,裏頭的「於」字是「在」字的意思:

「....... 敵人集中很多中戰車,要開始攻勢.我們可以於前進觀測(tsè)所後頭搭(da)鐵絲網.於鐵絲網後頭佈雷(léi),最好多佈防戰車雷(léi).雷區(Léi chyū)後頭需要有防戰車壕(hāu),讓過了雷區(léichyū)的敵人戰車掉到壕(háu)裏.於防戰車壕(háu)後頭再挖一條長壕溝(háugōu).於長壕溝(háugōu)裏放各種防禦戰車武器,跟重掩蓋(gài)掩體.防禦戰車武器包括(kwò):步槍,機關槍,戰防砲,口徑(jìng)三點五英寸的火箭筒(jyàntǔng),口徑(jìng)一零(líng)六公厘(lí)以上的無座力砲跟迫擊砲

以下幾點也請注意:

一,用飛機轟炸,大砲轟擊敵人戰車集中地點.

二,通知前shàu哨多派syúnlwó巡邏,注意敵人活動.

三,..........

四 ....

B. 句子

一,其實佈léi雷比挖háugōu壕溝容易多了,也省時候.

二,炸彈掉下來,地léi雷炸了,先頭攻擊部隊都死了.

三,請找一個最好的位置,叫工兵造防禦工事.

四,聽說北平有一個很有名的建築,是一個牆.

五,講一種語言的句子構造,得多舉lì例子.

六,計劃裏頭有三點需要提出來跟大家一塊兒討論的.

七,普通歷史專家對歷史的看法,是不會受軍

事的情形影響的.

八,敵人被消myè滅以後,我們於總部附近,挖出很多武器.

九,我說的民主國家只是指着美國說的,至於Dé德國怎麼樣,我不清楚.

十,我站在那座不太寬的橋上,看着河裏的水流,想到時候跟流着的水一樣,去了就yǔng永遠不回來了.

C. Characters (Nos. 639-645)

639.	計	jì	V: calculate N: plan	計劃	- plan, to make a plan
640.	劃 (划)	hwà	BF: mark off, set apart	計劃	- plan, to make a plan
641.	佈	bù	BF: announce, arrange	佈 léi	- lay mines
642.	掉	dyàu	V: drop, fall		
643.	挖	wā	V: to dig		
644.	武	wǔ	BF: military warlike	武器	- weapon
645.	座	dzwò	M: measure of building, mountain, bridge, etc. N: seat		

VI WRITING

A. Writing (Characters 421-425)

鞋　旗　部

運　動

B. Radicals

1. 革 (rawhide, 177) as in: 鞋
2. 方 (square, 70) as in: 旗
3. 阝 (city, 163) as in: 部
4. 辶 (stop & go, 160) as in: 運
5. 力 (strength, 19) as in: 動

yu
第一百課　中國的氣候與人口

Chín Lǐng
黃:張先生,前天您說秦嶺跟中國的氣候有很
大的關係.您今天能不能跟我們解釋解
釋?

Chín Lǐng　　　　　　　　　　chwēi
張:秦嶺很高,在中國的中部,所以從北部吹
Chín Lǐng dǎng　Chín Lǐng
來的冷風,被秦嶺擋住了.秦嶺以北到了
Chín Lǐng　　　jyǎu wēn hé
冬天很冷,可是秦嶺以南氣候比較溫和.

黃:除了秦嶺以外,太平洋對中國的氣候有
沒有影響?

張:當然也有很大的影響,靠近太平洋的那
幾省,都有點海洋氣候,特別是南方那幾
jyǎu wēn hé
省,一年的氣候都比較溫和.

黃:中國甚麼地方是大陸氣候呢?

chyū
張:中國西北,西南,西部,那些高原地區都是
大陸氣候,冬天很冷,夏天很短,很乾.

黃:中國有沒有一年都是春天的地方?

張:有.是在中國的西南,也許你們都聽說過.
那個地方叫做昆明.

黃:對了.我聽說那個地方是第二次世界大戰的時候中國跟美國空軍的基地.

張:對了.昆明的天氣真好,不常陰(yīn)天.

黃:中國有没有雨季(jì)?

張:中國北方下雨,多半是在夏天.冬天下雪.下雨的時候,下幾天就晴天了,很少連下多少天的時候.南方,西南有雨季(jì),天天下雨;可是下的不太大,也許連下多少天,有的時候,連下一兩個月.

黃:中國下霧(wù)的地方多不多?

張:重慶(Chìng)的霧(wù)最有名.雖然没有倫敦(Lwún dwūn)那麼利(lì)害,可是也差不多.南方幾省有霧(wù)的地方很多.

黃:中國的氣候跟中國人口的分佈,有没有關係?

張:很有關係.中國沿海幾省,因為氣候温和(wēn hé),農産豐富(chǎn fēng fù),所以人口比較(jyǎu)多.

黃:甚麼地方人口比較(jyǎu)少呢?

Měng Gǔ Dzàng
張:中國的西北,蒙古,西藏,西南山地,人口比
較少.當然一方面是因為氣候不太好,另
chǎn fēng fù
一方面是因為農產不豐富.

黃:談到人口,中國到底有多少人?

張:大概總在六萬萬以上.

dzú
黃:國內有沒有少數民族?

Hàn dzú dzú dzú dzú dzú
張:中國漢族最多.滿族蒙族回族藏族
dzú
甚麼的,都算少數民族.

dzú Hàn
黃:這些少數民族跟漢人住在一塊兒麼?

張:滿人本來住在中國東北,可是後來有很
Hàn
多人搬到中國本部來住,多半已經被漢
hwà
人同化了.

黃:回人呢?

nèi
張:他們多半還住在西北.中國內地各城,也
有信回教的人,不過不多.可是中國西北
Hàn
的漢人也不一定比回人少.

Měng Dzàng
黃:蒙人跟藏人呢?

Měng Měng Gǔ Dzàng Dzàng
張:蒙人住在蒙古.藏人住在中國的西藏.

Translation, Basic Dialogue

Climate and Population in China

Hwáng: Mr. Jāng, day before yesterday you said that the mountain range of Chínlǐng had something to do with the climate of China. Would you care to explain this today?

Jāng: The mountain range of Chínlǐng is very high. It is in the middle part of China, and the cold winds blowing from the north are stopped by the mountain range. To the north of the mountain range it is cold during the winter. However, it is comparatively warm in places to the south of Chínlǐng.

Hwáng: Besides Chínlǐng, does the Pacific Ocean have any influence on the climate of China?

Jāng: Of course, it has. In those provinces near the Pacific, we have oceanic climate. The climate in several southern provinces in particular is rather warm.

Hwáng: Where, in China, can we find continental climate?

Jāng: In the plateau areas of the western part, in the southwestern part, and in the northwestern part of China, we have continental climate. Winters are cold and summers are short and dry.

Hwáng: Is there any place in China where there is spring all year round?

Jāng: Yes, there is a place in the southwest of China. Perhaps you have heard of it. The city is called Kūnmíng.

Hwáng: Right, I've heard of it. During the Second World War it was a military base for Chinese and American air forces.

Jāng: That's right.

Hwáng: Is there any rainy season in China?

Jāng: In north China, rain comes most of the time in summer, snow in winter. It may rain several days in a row, and then comes a clear day. It is not often that it rains continuously. In the south and southwest of China, there is a rainy season. It rains continuously every day. But it is only a light rainfall. It may rain continuously for several days or even for one or two momths.

Hwáng: Are there many foggy places in China?

Jāng: Chungking is famous for being foggy. It is not as foggy as London, but it is almost the same. There are also foggy places in the southern provinces.

Hwáng: Does the climate in China affect distribution of the Chinese population?

Jāng: It does. In the coastal provinces the climate is warm, therefore agricultural products are abundant. The population there is also large.

Hwáng: Where are the less populated areas?

Jāng: The northwestern part of China, Mongolia, Tibet, and the southwestern mountain area are all sparsely populated. Of course, on one hand, it is the result of bad weather, and on the other hand, the reason is poor agricultural production.

Hwáng: After all, what is the population of China?

Jāng: Approximately six hundred million.

Hwáng: Is there a minority race in China?

Jāng: The Han's, or the Chinese, constitute a majority. The Manchus, the Mongolians, the Turks (or the Uigurs), the Tibetans, and many others are all considered minority races.

Hwáng: Do the minority races live together with the Han's (Chinese)?

Jāng: The Manchus originally lived in the northeast, but later many of them moved to China proper. Most of them were thus assimilated by the Chinese.

Hwáng: How about the Turks?

Jāng: Most of them still live in the northwest. There are Mohammedans in inland cities of China, but there are not too many of them. However, in the northwest, there are not necessarily any less Chinese than Mohammedans.

Hwáng: How about the Mongolians and the Tibetans?

Jāng: The Mongolians live in Mongolia, while the Tibetans live in Tibet.

漢族

第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

91.	chíng tyān	晴天	N/VO:	clean day, fine day
91.1	tyān chíngle	天晴了	PH:	It clears off now.
92.	běnbù	本部	N:	proper (i.e. China Proper)
93.	dàlù	大陸	N:	mainland; continental
94.	dǎng	擋	V/N:	resist, stop/ gear
94.1	dǎngjù	擋住	RV:	prevent, stop, dam
95.	dàudǐ	到底	MA:	after all, acturally
96.	dìchyū	地區	N:	area, section
97.	fāngmyàn	方面	N:	phase, aspect, sides
98.	fēnbù	分佈	V/N:	deploy/ deployment, disposition
99.	fēngfù	豐富	SV:	be abundant, fruitful
100.	hǎiyáng	海洋	N:	the ocean
101.	Hàn,Mǎn,Méng,Hwéi,Dzàng 漢 滿 蒙 回 藏		N:	Hans, Manchus, Mongolians, Mohammedans and Tibetans
102.	Hwéijyàurén	回教人	N:	Mohammedan,Moslems
103.	kàujìn	靠近	V:	near (to)
104.	lyán	連	BF/CV/M:	consecutive/even, including/ a company of soldiers
105.	míndzú	民族	N:	races, nationalities
105.1	dzú	族	N:	race, tribe, clan
105.2	jyādzú	家族	N:	family clan
106.	núngchǎn	農產	N:	agricultural products
107.	shǎushù	少數	N:	minority
107.1	dwōshù	多數	N:	majority
108.	syàwù	下霧	VO:	foggy
109.	túnghwà	同化	V:	assimilate

110.	wēnhé	温和	SV:	warm
111.	yīn tyān	陰天	N/VO:	cloudy day
111.1	tyān yīnle	天陰了	Ph:	It is cloudy.
112.	yǔ	與	LW:	and, with (lit.)
113.	yǔjì	雨季	N:	rainy season

Notes:

1.	Chúngchìng	重慶	PW:	Chung King
2.	Kwūnmíng	昆明	PW:	Kun Ming
3.	Lwúndwūn	倫敦	PW:	London
4.	Ménggǔ	蒙古	PW:	Mongolia
5.	Syīdzàng	西藏	PW:	Tibet

滿族

藏族

生詞練習

1. a. 這幾天都是晴(chíng)天很舒(shū)服.

b. 天晴(chíng)了,可是路還沒乾呢.

2. 外國人談到中國地理的時候,常用中國本部這個名詞(tsź).

3. 中國西北幾省是大陸氣候冬天很冷.

4. a. 高山跟大樹都可以擋(dǎng)海風.

b. 這種(jǔng)東西不結實,擋(dǎng)不住大風.

5. 你到底去不去?請你立刻告訴他們.

6. 雨少的地區(chyū)多半農產(chǎn)不太豐富(fēngfù).

7. a. 從氣候方面看,沿海一帶比內地好的多.

b. 從另一方面看,他說的話也有道理.

8. 人口的分佈跟氣候有關係.

9. 那個人對滑雪的經驗很豐富(fēngfù).

10. 海洋對於人民的生活很有影響.

11. 中國人常說中國民族(dzú)包括(kwò)漢(Hàn)滿蒙(Méng)回藏(Dzàng)五大族(dzú).

L. 100

12. a. 中國有很多人信回教.他們多半在西北部.

b. 回回教也是中國幾大宗(dzūng)教之(jr)一.

13. a. 靠近海邊兒的地方,冬天不冷,夏天也不熱.

b. 靠近大山的地區(chyū),多半交通不方便.

14. a. 聽報告說這個禮拜要連下三天雨.

15. 每一個民族(dzú)都有一些特別的風俗.

16. 這一帶都是山地沒有甚麼農產(chǎn).

17. a. 少數的壞人很可能把一個地方的情形弄(nùng)壞.

b. 少數應當服從多數.

c. 現在很多國家有少數民族(dzú)問題

18. 那個地方風景很好看可是天天下霧(wù).

19. 現在有的民族(dzú)已經被漢(Hàn)族(dzú)同化(hwà)了.

20. 沿(Yán)海一帶的氣候多半很溫(wēn)和(hé),很舒(shū)服.

21. a. 那個地方的氣候很奇怪,總是陰(yīn)天,可是不常下雨.

yīn

b. 天陰了農人都很高興,有兩三個月没下雨,田地都乾了.

yǔ

22. 南方與北方不一樣,南方很熱,雨很多.

第三部　問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 秦嶺對中國南北的氣候有甚麼關係？
2. 太平洋對中國沿海那幾省的氣候有甚麼關係？
3. 中國的那部份是大陸氣候？
4. 大陸氣候特別的地方在那兒？
5. 中國也有一年都是春天的地方麼？在那兒？
6. 昆明在第二次世界大戰的時候是美國的甚麼基地？
7. 中國北方的雨季多半在甚麼時候？下雨的情形怎麼樣？
8. 中國南方的雨季呢？
9. 中國下霧最有名的地方叫甚麼？有英國倫敦那麼厲害麼？
10. 除了重慶以外中國還有下霧的地方嗎？
11. 中國人口的分佈跟氣候有甚麼關係？
12. 中國那部的人口少？
13. 人口少的原故是甚麼？

14. 中國到底有多少人？

15. 中國的多數民族是那一個民族？

16. 中國有少數民族麼？是那些民族？

17. 這些少數民族裡的滿人住在那兒？

18. 蒙人呢？

19. 回人呢？

20. 藏人呢？

21. 少數民族很容易被多數民族同化麼？

22. 甚麼東西可以擋風？

23. 晴天的時候人人都覺得舒服麼？

24. 山地的農產比平地的豐富嗎？

25. 我們說中國本部這個名詞的時候，也包括新疆、蒙古這些地方麼？

26. 你覺得一個人對別人的態度應當很温和嗎？為甚麼？

27. 下霧的時候甚麼顏色的燈最容易看見？

28. 靠近大山的地區，交通方便嗎？

29. 連我都不認識的中國字，你想你認識嗎？
30. 你對那方面的問題最有研究？
31. 美國最重要的鐵路，都分佈在那些地區？
32. 海洋氣候對人民的生活有影響麼？有甚麼影响？

IV Translation Exercise

1. On a clear day you can see at least twenty miles from the top of a hill.

2. China Proper has ocean on two sides and land on the other two.

3. People in Taiwan are waiting for the day when they can return to the mainland.

4. Once water starts flowing downward there is nothing that can stop it.

5. American cars do not have the same number of gears as European ones.

6. Where were you yesterday, after all. I didn't see you at the school all day.

7. I saw people coming from all four sides to that intersection to see what was going on.

8. Large and small cities are deployed all over that country. You can go from one city to another within two or three hours.

9. The products of that area are very abundant. No wonder everybody is rich.

10. The ocean climate brings a lot of rain to the land along the coast. Many things grow abundantly there.

11. The Mohammedans live mainly in a certain part of Asia. But you can see their people all over the world.

12. In places too close to the large cities there are many people who take the bus to work each day, travelling an hour each way.

13. Including the women and the children, there were 400 persons who went to visit that school on Sunday.

14. There are five major nationalities in China as well as many less important ones.

15. Many of the agricultural products of China are used locally. But others are sent to other countries of the world.

16. The minority races usually stay in the hill areas, far away from the large cities.

17. On foggy days cars turn on their lights and go very slowly.

18. It is very difficult to assimilate a race that is well-educated.

19. The water in lakes of that province is warm all year round.

20. You and I can go to school together tomorrow morning, if my car is repaired.

21. During the rainy season we are not able to keep things dry because we can never see the sun.

22. When I think of Mongolia, I see sand and camels.

23. Some people say that London is the largest city in the world. Are they talking about the population?

24. Kwunming is a city in Southwest China. You can go there by plane.

25. Ordinary people know very little about Tibet because it is very difficult to go there.

V. Reading

A. 個人[1]與家族[2]

中國從前雖然有Hàn漢滿Méng蒙回Dzàng藏五個民族,分佈各地區,可是因為受了Hàn漢族的同化,他們的生活沒有太大的分別;他們對於家族的看法也差不多一樣.

中國人覺得一個人是家族的一部分,不是一個自由的個人.一個人最重要的事情是讓他這個家族生長[3]下去.所以結婚這件事就成了全家的事,不是個人的事了.父母要替兒子找一個合適的女孩子,希望兒子早一點兒結婚,多養幾個孩子.兒子結了婚,養了孩子,還住在一塊兒.父母老了,需要兒女的幫忙,兒女覺得自己小的時候,得到父母的幫忙,父母老了,當然應當幫父母的忙.這樣兒祖父母,父母,兒

女，兒子的兒女，住在一塊兒，成了中國社會的一個特別的情形。中國人以為要是每一個人能把家弄好了，國家與世界的問題，也就可以解決了。不過，這幾十年中國各方面很受外國的影響，兒子結了婚，也不都跟父母一塊兒住了。

Notes:

1.	個人	N: individual person
2.	家族 dzú	N: family, clan
3.	生長 jǎng	V: to grow

B. 句子：

一，郵局把每一個城分成幾個地區。

二，武器保養得好，替國家省很多錢。

三，排長指着他說：「你應當舉槍敬 jìng 禮。

四，位置太高的人，生活不一定很有意思。

五，請你把無座力砲的好處 chù 與壞處 chù 對新兵說說。

六,無論大小事開始以前,都需要先有一個好的計劃.

七,有一個工兵於佈léi雷的時候,地léi雷爆炸,受傷了,流了很多syě血.

八,誰在那個藥房的牆上挖了一個dùng洞?化裝pǐn品就是從那個dùng洞弄出去的.

九,祖母只有一個yá牙,所以吃東西不消化.剛才他連那個yá牙也掉下來了.

十,有些歷史專家說,因為mǒu某一些民族總覺得他們比別的民族tsūng聰明所以有上次的世界大戰.

C. Characters (Nos. 646-653)

646.	族	dzú	BF: tribe, clan	民族	- people, nation
647.	區	chyū	BF: region, discriminate		
648.	化	hwà	V: melt, transform P: (a suffix for) ized, etc.	化裝pǐn 化學兵	- cosmetics - chemical warfare troops
649.	適	shř	BF: suit		
650.	養 (养)	yǎng	V: raise, support, nourish		
651.	祖	dzǔ	BF: an ancestor, a founder or originator	祖父 祖母 祖父母	- grandfather - grandmother - grandparents
652.	弄	nùng	V: do, make, handle, arrange, take care of, see to, lend to	弄成	- cause the success of

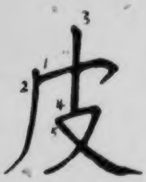
124

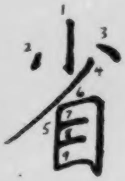
653. 與 yǔ CV: with,
(与) and (lit.)

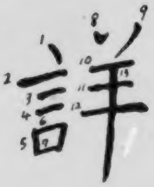
回族

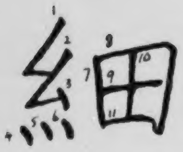
VI WRITING

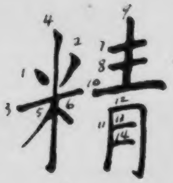
A. Writing (Characters 426-430)











B. Radicals

1. 皮 (skin, 107) as the word: 皮
2. 目 (eye, 109) as in: 省
3. 言 (words, 149) as in: 詳
4. 糸 (silk, 120) as in: 細
5. 米 (rice, 119) as in: 精

C. Wade-Giles Romanization Drill

1. Introducing initial sy and finals ya, yan, yang and yau:

INITIAL		FINALS*		
Yale	W-G	Yale	Wade-Giles	
			With Initials	Without Initials
sy*	hs	ya	-ia	ya
		yan	-ien	yen
		yang	-iang	yang
		yau	-iao	yao

*See note in paragraph 1, Lesson 98

2. All the Chinese sounds which are composed of this initial and these finals are listed below in Yale romanization. Write down the W-G equivalents.

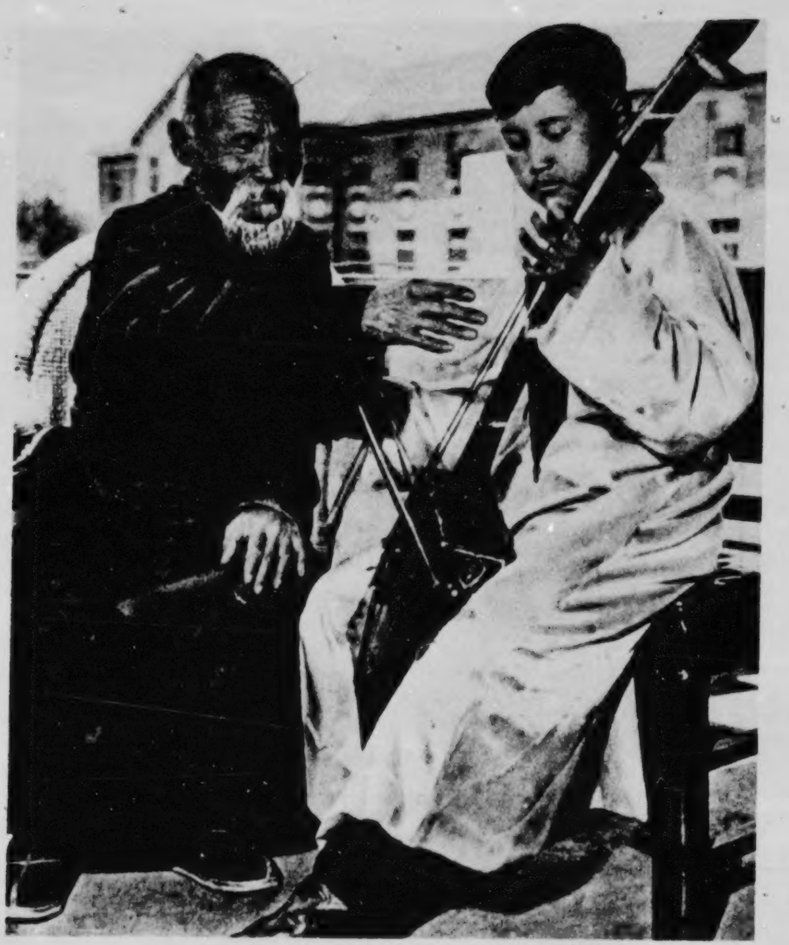
sya	syan	syang	syau

3. Write down the W-G equivalents of all the Chinese sounds composed of the initials introduced in previous lessons and the finals introduced in this lesson:

-----	byan	-----	byau
chya	chyan	chyang	chyau
-----	dyan	-----	dyau
jya	jyan	jyang	jyau
lya	lyan	lyang	lyau
-----	myan	-----	myau
-----	nyan	nyang	nyau
-----	pyan	-----	pyau
-----	tyan	-----	tyau

4. The instructor will utter all the sounds in paragraphs 2 and 3 and ask students to write them down in both systems.

* It is to be reminded here that when sy appears before the y- final group, one y is omitted; thus, sya, although it is really the combination of sy initial and ya final.



蒙族

第一百零(líng)一課　台灣(Tái wān)

第一部　對話

黃:張先生,台灣(Tái wān)現在這麼重要.請您先把台灣(Tái wān)的歷史,背景,給我們講(jyǎng)一講(jyǎng).

張:在歷史上,我們現在所知道的,最早是一五八三年被葡萄牙(Pú táu yá)的水手發現的就起了一個名字叫"Formosa".

黃:那是不是葡萄牙(Pú táu yá)話?

張:是的.意思是美麗(lì)的海島.所以從那時候起,西方人都知道那個島叫"Formosa"了.

黃:日本人從甚麼時候起開始統治(tǔng jr̀)台灣(Tái wān)?

張:那是因為第一次中日戰爭,中國打敗(bài)了.所以就在一八九五年把台灣(Táiwān)給了日本.

黃:日本統治(tǔng jr̀)台灣(Tái wān)一共統治(tǔng jr̀)了多少年?

張:差不多五十年.一直到第二次世界大戰完了,日本投降以後,才把台灣(Tái wān)拿回來.

黃:現在在台灣(Tái wān),他們用甚麼語言?

張:現在都用國語.有頭腦(nǎu)的台灣(Tái wān)人都知道

國語的重要.當然有些年歲大的人,國語
說的不太好,可是他們都能懂國語.日本
Tái wān tŭ
話,台灣土話已經不太流行了.

Tái wān tŭ
黃:台灣土話,您會說麼?

Tái wān
張:我不懂,我更不會說了.從前在台灣的中
Fú Fú
國人都說福建話,因為他們都是從福建
到那兒去的.

Tái wān
黃:台灣到底有多大?

Tái wān líng lĭ
張:台灣島本身有一萬三千八百零八方哩,
lĭ
可是要加上別的島還有幾十方哩.

黃:別的甚麼島?一共有多少?

Péng hú lyè
張:澎湖列島一共有六十四島.別的島大大
小小的還有十三個.

kwò
黃:別的島裏頭包括金門馬祖麼?

kwò Tái wān
張:不包括.金門馬祖離台灣遠,離大陸近.

Tái wān
黃:台灣有甚麼重要城市?

Tái Tái wān
張:最大的是台北.人口有八十多萬,在台灣
Tái Tái Tái
北部.還有台中台南兩個城市.一個在台

wān Tái wān
灣中部,一個在台灣南部.

黃:有甚麼海軍基地麼?

lúng
張:有兩個.一個在北部叫基隆.一個在南部
syúng
叫高雄.

syúng
黃:聽說高雄附近有一個地方是陸軍的重
要基地,對不對?

Fèng
張:是的.那個地方叫鳳山.所有的新兵都在
Fèng syùn
鳳山受基本訓練.也有一部分是陸軍高
jí syùn
級訓練基地.

Tái wān
黃:台灣的人口有多少?

tǔng
張:一九六二年的統計,有一千一百五十萬,可是看
jì syù dzēng
樣子人口還要繼續增加.

Tái wān
黃:在台灣的歷史上,有一位很有名的人叫
甚麼?

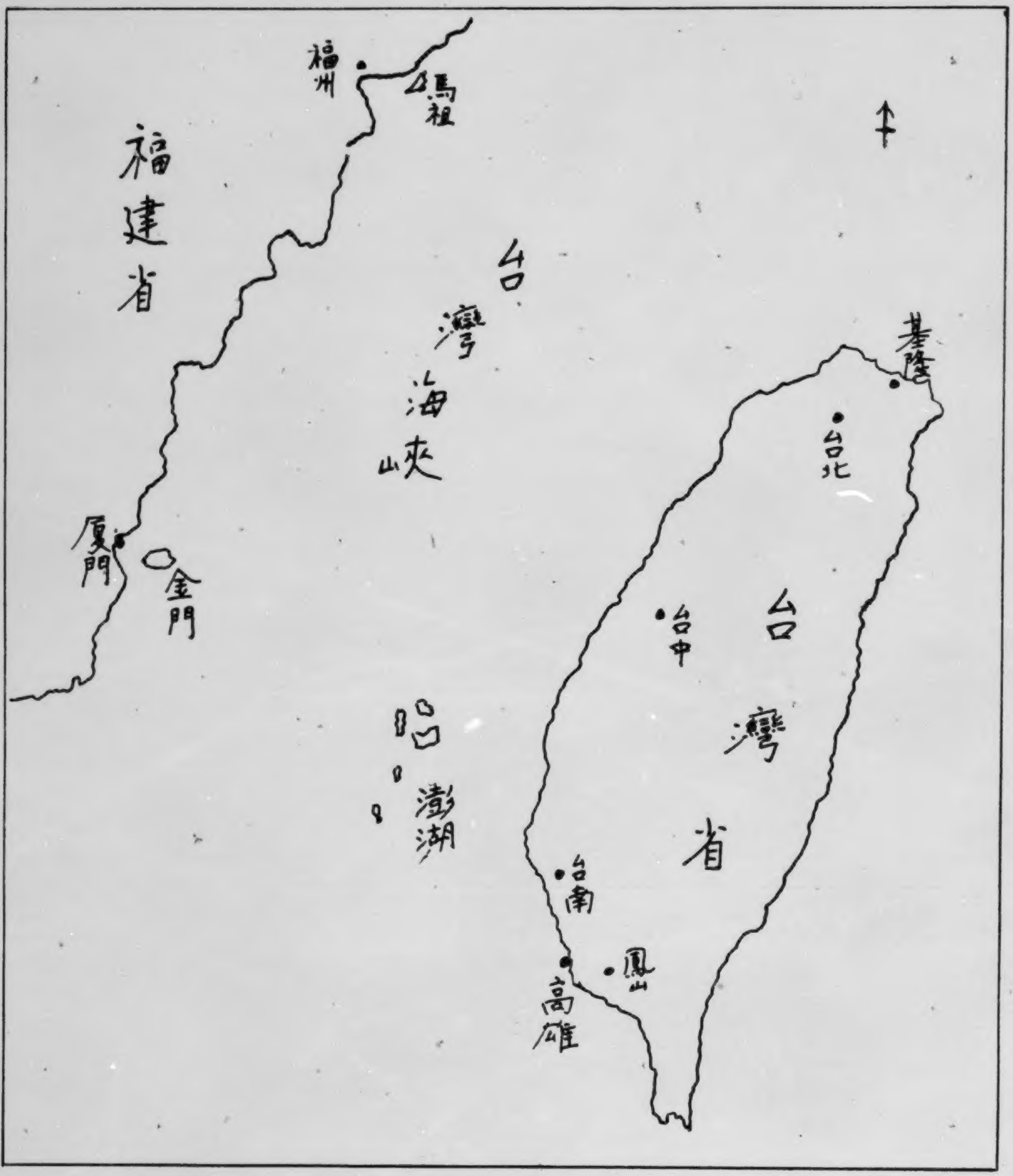
Jèng Gūng cháu cháu myè wáng
張:叫鄭成功.他是明朝人.可是明朝滅亡了
cháu dài cháu cháu
以後,新的朝代是清朝,他不願意向清朝
tóu
投降,所以就帶了很多人,一千二百多隻
táu Tái wān
船,在一六六一年,從金門逃到台灣.

L. 101

Tái wān
黃:那個時候台灣有甚麼人?
Hé lán Jèng Gūng bài
張:荷蘭人.可是被鄭成功給打敗了.
Jèng Gūng tŭng jr̀ Tái wān tŭng jr̀
黃:鄭成功統治台灣,統治了多少年?

張:二十多年.

L. 101


福州
馬祖
福建省
台灣海峽
基隆
台北
廈門
金門
台中
台灣省
澎湖
台南
高雄
鳳山

Translation, Basic Dialogue
Taiwan (1)

Hwáng: Mr. Jāng, Taiwan is very important now. Will you please tell us about the historical background of Taiwan.

Jāng : Speaking of history, the earliest date we know of is 1583. In that year the island was discovered by Portuguese sailors and was given the name "Formosa".

Hwáng: Is it Portuguese?

Jāng : Yes, it means "Pretty Island". From that time on, Westerners knew that island as "Formosa".

Hwáng: Since what time did the Japanese rule Taiwan?

Jāng : This came about after the Chinese defeat in the First Sino-Japanese War. In 1895 Taiwan was given to Japan.

Hwáng: For how many years did Japan rule Taiwan?

Jāng : For about fifty years. Not until the Japanese surrender at the end of the Second World War, was Taiwan returned to China.

Hwáng: What language is spoken in Taiwan now?

Jāng : Now they speak Chinese Mandarin. All the Formosans who were clearheaded could see the importance of Chinese Mandarin. Naturally, some elderly people do not speak good Mandarin. But they can understand all Mandarin. Japanese and local dialects are not very popular now.

Hwáng: Do you speak the local dialects?

Jāng : I don't even understand them, not to mention speaking. The Chinese people in Taiwan formerly spoke the Fukien dialect, because they came from Fukien.

Hwáng: How large is Taiwan after all?

Jāng : Taiwan, itself, has an area of 13,808 square miles. If you want to include the other islands, you must add several score square miles.

Hwáng: What are the other islands? Altogether, how many are there?

Jāng: There are a total of 64 islands in the Pescadores. Other islands, some large and some small, number thirteen.

Hwáng: Do these islands include Quemoy and Matsu?

Jāng: They don't. Quemoy and Matsu are far from Taiwan and close to the mainland.

Hwáng: What are the important cities in Taiwan?

Jāng: The largest city is Taipei. It has a population of more than 800,000 people. Two other cities are Taichung and Tainan. One is in the central part, and the other is in the southern part of Taiwan.

Hwáng: Are there any naval bases?

Jāng: There are two: one is in the north, called Keelung; the other is in the south, called Kaohsiung.

Hwáng: I heard that in the neighborhood of Kaohsiung there is an army base. Is this true?

Jāng: Right. It is Fèngshān. All recruits receive their basic training there. A portion of that base is for advanced army training.

Hwáng: How large is the population of Taiwan?

Jāng: According to statistics in 1962, the population was more than 11½ million. But it seems that the population will continue to grow.

Hwáng: There is a famous person in the history of Taiwan. What is his name?

Jāng: He is called Jèng Chéng-Gūng of the Ming Dynasty. When the Ming Dynasty was destroyed, the new dynasty was called the Ch'īng Dynasty. He did not want to surrender, therefore he took his men and 1200-odd ships and fled to Taiwan from Quemoy in 1661.

Hwáng: What people were living in Taiwan at that time?

Jāng: The Dutch people were occupying Taiwan. But Jèng Chéng-Gūng defeated them.

L. 101

Hwáng: How many years did Jèng Chéng-Gūng rule Taiwan?

Jāng : Over twenty years.

第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

114.	bèijǐng	背景	N:	background
115.	běnshēn	本身	N:	self,person, itself
116.	cháudài	朝代	N:	dynasty
117.	chǐ (míngdz)	起 (名字)	VO:	give (a name)
118.	dǎbài	打敗	V:	defeat, be defeated
119.	dzēngjyā	增加	V:	increase, grow
120.	fāsyàn	發現	V/N:	discover/ discovery
121.	gāují	高級	N:	advanced, high rank, high class (上等)
122.	gwóyǔ	國語	N:	Chinese Mandarin (language)
123.	jànjēng	戰爭	N:	war
124.	jìsyù	繼續	V:	continue
125.	kàn yàngdz	看樣子	VO:	it seems that..., it looks as if
126.	lyóusyíng	流行	SV:	popular
127.	měilì	美麗	SV:	pretty
128.	myèwáng	滅亡	V:	destroy (a nation, a race)
129.	nyánswèi	年歲	N:	age, years
130.	shwěishǒu	水手	N:	sailor
131.	syīfāngrén	西方人	N:	Westerners
132.	tóunǎu	頭腦	N:	brains
	132.1 nǎudz	腦子	N:	brains
133.	tǔhwà	土話	N:	local dialect
134.	tǔngjì	統計	N:	statistics
135.	tǔngjr̀	統治	V:	rule

Notes:

1.	Chīngcháu	清朝	N:	Ching dynasty
2.	Fèngshān	鳳山	PW:	Fengshan
3.	Fújyàn	福建	PW:	Fukien
4.	Gāusyúng	高雄	PW:	Kaohsiung
5.	Hélán	荷蘭	PW:	Holland
6.	Jèng Chéng Gūng	鄭成功	N:	a person's name-Koxinga
7.	Jīlúng	基隆	PW:	Keelung
8.	Jīnmén	金門	PW:	Quemoy
9.	Mǎdzǔ	馬祖	PW:	Matsu
10.	Míngcháu	明朝	N:	Ming dynasty
11.	Pútáuyá	葡萄牙	PW:	Portugal
12.	Táiběi	台北	PW:	Taipei
12.1	Táijūng	台中	PW:	Taichung
12.2	Táinán	台南	PW:	Tainan

生詞練習

1. 中國的社會情形跟美國的不一樣,因為兩國的社會背景不一樣.
2. 那個消息本身有問題,所以不太可靠.
3. 中國有的 cháudài 朝代很長有的 cháudài 朝代很短.
4. 他們給那個地方起了一個名字.
5. 第二次世界大戰日本跟 Dé 德國都打 bài 敗了.
6. 這個學校去年有一千五百個學生,現在有三千個學生,dzēng 增加了一倍.
7. 這個地方是一個外國人發現的.
8. 受過基本訓練的人才可以去受高級訓練.
9. 這個學校教國語也教 Gwǎng 廣東話.
10. 戰爭很利害.每次戰爭都死傷很多人.
11. 要是今天作不完,明天可以 jìsyu 繼續作(下去).
12. 今天 yīn 陰天,看樣子可能會下雨.
13. 這幾個歌兒,從前在中國很流行.

14. 這個地方的風景很美 li 麗,所以有很多人到這兒來.

15. 你們應當 yánjyou 研究 yánjyou 研究 那個國家是為甚麼 mywèwáng 滅亡的.

16. 一個人的 syìnggé 性格跟他的年歲很有關係.

17. 船到了碼頭以後,水手常到街上去喝酒.

18. 西方人的風俗,有時候東方人覺得很奇怪.

19. a. 一個人的頭 nǎu 腦 (nǎu 腦子) 清楚,對事情的看法多半是對的.

b. 這個人很有頭 nǎu 腦 (nǎu 腦子),很少作錯事.

c. 汽車出事,開車的的頭傷了,腦子都出來了.

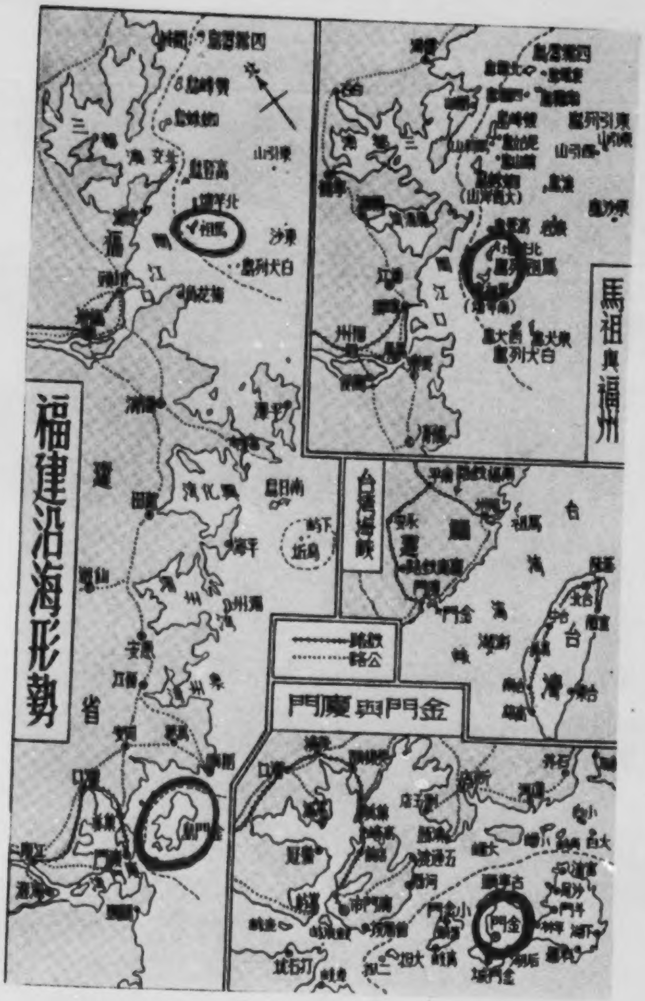
20. 那個地方的 tǔ 土話很不容易懂.

21. a. àn 按着最近的 tǔng 統計,美國有一萬萬八千多萬人.

b. tǔng 統計起來,他作過一百多個 tǔng 統計表.

22. 日本人統 jr 治台灣的時候,人民沒有甚麼

自由.


福建沿海形勢
馬祖與福州
台灣海峽
金門與廈門
鐵路
公路
福建省
馬祖
福州
閩江
白犬列島
東沙
高登島
北竿塘
四礵列島
三都澳
興化灣
湄州灣
南日島
平海
泉州
金門
廈門
台灣
澎湖
新竹
台中
台南
大金門
小金門

L. 101

第三部　問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 黃大明為甚麼要張先生講臺灣的歷史背景？
2. 臺灣最早是誰發現的？那一年發現的？
3. "FORMOSA"是那國話？有甚麼意思？
4. 日本人是甚麼時候統治臺灣的？
5. 為甚麼日本人統治了臺灣？
6. 日本人統治臺灣，一共統治了多少年？
7. 甚麼時候中國才把臺灣從日本人拿回來？
8. 現在臺灣用甚麼語言？
9. 臺灣年歲大的人，也都會說國語麼？
10. 現在在臺灣日本話，臺灣土話還很流行嗎？
11. 從前在臺灣的人還會說那種話？
12. 臺灣島本身一共有多少方哩？
13. 除了臺灣島以外還有別的島嗎？一共有多少？
14. 金門馬祖也算是臺灣的別的島嗎？為甚麼？
15. 臺灣有幾個大城市？叫甚麼名字？在那部？
16. 臺灣最大的城市叫甚麼？人口是多少？

17. 臺灣有沒有海軍基地？叫甚麼？在那兒？
18. 高雄附近還有一個甚麼重要的基地？
19. 那個陸軍基地有甚麼用？
20. 臺灣的人口有多少？
21. 臺灣的人口還繼續增加麼？
22. 臺灣歷史上有一個很有名的人叫甚麼？
23. 鄭成功是那一個朝代的人？
24. 為甚麼鄭成功到臺灣去了？
25. 鄭成功去臺灣的時候，臺灣有甚麼人？
26. 荷蘭人被鄭成功打敗以後，他統治了多少年？
27. 按你的統計，美國的無線電比人多嗎？
28. 你想一個有頭腦的人會作沒意思的事麼？
29. 你在這兒念完了中文以後，還要繼續研究嗎？
30. 美國的西部從前是在那國的統治下？
31. 有人說戰爭是解決人口增加的一個法子．你覺得怎麼樣？
32. 一個人的背景跟他作的事有關係沒有？

IV Translation Exercise

1. Before we can really know a person, we must first know his background.
2. There's nothing wrong with the store itself. But some of the salespeople are no good.
3. Within three dynasties those who have studied increased ten fold.
4. After he started school, the teacher gave him a new name.
5. No matter whether a nation is defeated or not, the suffering of the people is very great.
6. How fast is the population of this city increasing?
7. When that star was discovered, he was studying in a small college.
8. Eating at a high class restaurant is more expensive than cooking yourself.
9. Anywhere you go in China, there will always be somebody who understands Mandarin Chinese.
10. There has always been some kind of war since there was mankind.
11. If you continue to study hard, one day you will be famous.
12. It seems that by the time we return the children would all be asleep.
13. This song became popular last year. The students still sing it today.
14. Beautiful scenery has to be seen. It would be wasted if it is just talked about.
15. If the enemy is not careful, his country will be destroyed within the next few months.
16. He is young in years but not in heart.
17. Sailors have to obey the captain's orders. Otherwise they would not have any work done.

18. Westerners are getting to understand the East better and better all the time.

19. The local dialect spoken by the people here resembles Mardarin somewhat.

20. Under the rule of the Mongols, China grew just as much as it did in other dynasties.

21. Upper class students at this school know how to tell stories using the Chinese language.

22. We discovered a little boy sleeping under a tree in the forest.

23. Since he has just arrived in this country, very few people know about his background.

24. Grandfathers like to name their grandchildren with nice-sounding names.

25. According to his age, he should be in the senior middle school already.

26. Statistics concerning population cannot be too accurate during a war.

V. Reading

A. 甚麼是國語

中國話最普通的是國語, Wú 吳語, Mín 閩語與 Ywè 粵語. 平常 Wú 吳語我們叫上海話, Mín 閩語叫 Fú 福建話, Ywè 粵語叫 Gwǎng 廣東話. 國語的百分之九十以上是北平話.

北平是最近這幾百年中國的國都. 因為北平有這樣兒的歷史背景, 所以在上頭說到的那幾種話當中, 北平話是全國最普通的話. 從東北的 Jílín 吉林一直到西南部的 Yún 雲南都說跟北平差不多的話. 不算 Ménggǔ 蒙古跟西 Dzàng 藏, 中國各省這八百七十多萬方公里的地方, 統計起來, 十分之九以上都是說跟北平話很近的話.

現在台灣跟別的地區的學校都用國語教書, 差不多人人都說國語了. 從前有一部分人

說:「為甚麼只有北平話才算國語?我們說的土話不也是中國話麼?為甚麼要把北平話代替了我們的土話?」其實中國各省的話都是中國話.不過,要計劃各地區都說一樣的話,就非要找出一個最普通的話來,讓全國各地的人都說那種話不可.國語的「國」跟國歌的「國」意思一樣.國~~歌~~是全國~~要~~唱的一個歌;國語是全國要說的一種話.

B. 句子:

一,現在戰爭,戰車已經代替了從前的馬了.

二,他用國語告訴我:「水裏的三分之一是yǎng 氧氣.」

三,吃了對身體不合適的東西,就不容易消化.

四,祖父年歲大了,背部很wan,所以比去年ai 矮了.

五,軍隊長tú 途行軍的時候,可以把背包放下休息休息麼?

六,世界上沒有一個民族願意讓另外一個民

族統$\overset{\text{jr̀}}{\text{治}}$的吧?

七,我不懂,為甚麼小孩子看見火車進站台的時候,都高興極了.

八,作戰以前,最好先把敵人統$\overset{\text{shwèi}}{\text{帥}}$的背景弄清楚了,再決定戰術.

九,從前有人統計說,我們學校女先生是全校先生的百分之二十.

十,現在台灣本地人還說土話,至於日文已經不像以前那麼流行了

C. Characters (Nos. 654-660)

654. 之 jr̄ BF: 's, of (as lit. 的 in colloquial Chinese)

655.	背	bèi	V/BF:	memorize, recite/ back, behind	背部	the hinder part of the body extending from the neck to the end of the spine.
					背包	pack
656.	統	tǔng	BF:	govern	統shwài	commander in chief, generalissimo
					統計	make a statistical study statistics
					統 jr̀	control, govern, ruling
657.	土	tǔ	N/SV:	dirt,earth, soil/ be local	土話	local dialect
658.	代	dài	BF/M:	instead of in place of/ dynasty, period	代替	take place of, on behalf of
659.	台	tái	BF:	platform	台灣	Formosa

L. 101

660. 灣 (弯) wān BF: 台灣 Formosa

VI WRITING

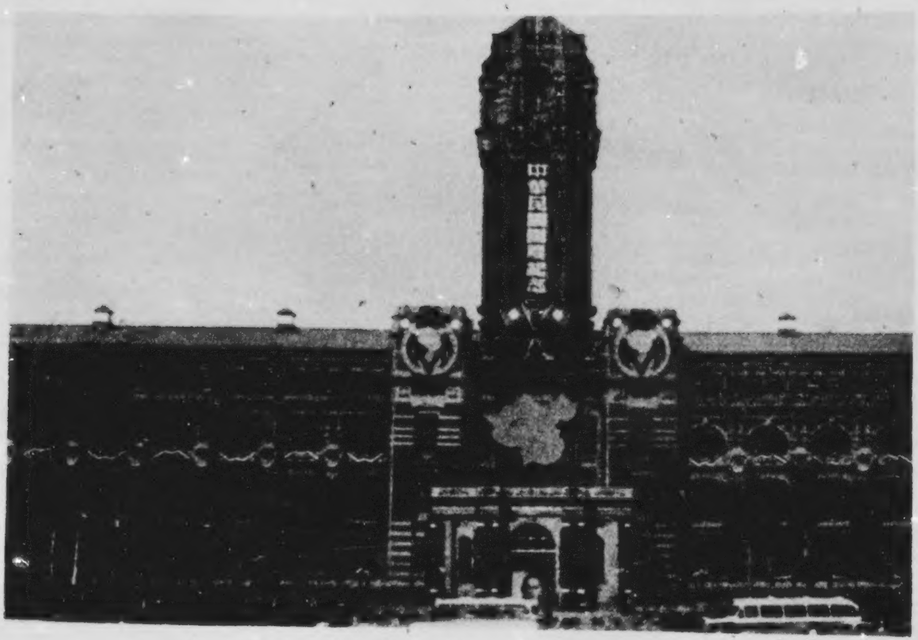
A. Writing (Characters 431-435)

神　修　理

改　結

B. Radicals

1. 礻 (spirit, 113) as in: 神
2. 亻 (man, 9) as in: 修
3. 王 (jade, 96) as in: 理
4. 攵 (top, 66) as in: 改
5. 糹 (silk, 120) as in: 結



台北

第一百零(líng)二課　台灣

第一部　對話

黃：要是我們到台灣去旅行，您能替我們計劃麼？

張：當然可以。現在到台灣去旅行的人，多半都坐飛機去，在台北下飛機。可是到了台灣以後，就不必再坐飛機了。從台北可以坐火車到台中，台南，高雄(Syúng)去看一看。

黃：在台北附近有甚麼風景很好看的地方？

張：很多。最有名的是草山，又叫陽(Yáng)明山跟碧(Bì)潭(Tán)。台中有日月潭(Tán)，甚麼的。

黃：潭(tan)是甚麼意思？

張：潭(tán)是湖的意思。

黃：要是我在台灣住幾個月，應當注意甚麼事情？

張：那要看你們的興趣(chyù)。比方說，要是你對於工業(yè)有興趣(chyù)，你可以看看各種工業(yè)的發展(jǎn)。

dzūng
黃: 在宗教方面,您能不能大概的給我說一說?

dzūng
張: 在台灣信甚麼宗教的人都有,自由極了.

myàu
黃: 我們可以去參觀那些廟麼?

fáng ài
張: 我想可以.只要你去的時候,不妨礙他們
dzūng yí myàu
的宗教儀式就行了.有時候還有廟會歡
yíng
迎外國人參觀.

黃: 台灣的氣候怎麼樣?

張: 夏天是五月到十月不太熱,在七十度左右.冬天很短,就有兩個月,一月跟二月.可是不太冷,常常下雨,沒有雪.

tái
黃: 台灣有颱風麼?

tái lì
張: 年年都有颱風.有的時候很利害,損失很
lì
大,有的時候不利害.

黃: 台灣現在的人口那麼多,地方那麼小,農
chǎn fēng fù wéi chí
產一定很豐富,才能維持人民的生活.對不對?

chǎn táng fèng lí
張: 對了.台灣出產很多米,糖,跟鳳梨,這三種

東西,每年都有大量的出口.

yè
黃:台灣進出口的商業怎麼樣?

張:進出口每年都在美金一萬萬以上.

táng fèng lí
黃:出口的除了糖,米,跟鳳梨以外,還有甚麼?

syāng jyāu hwēi
張:還有茶,香蕉,洋灰,甚麼的.進口的多半是
féi
化學肥料,五金,電料,機器,甚麼的.女人化
jwāng pǐn shwèi lì
妝品也有,不過海關抽稅,抽的很利害.

黃:要是我們打算在台灣念書,行不行?

yíng
張:我想台灣的學校非常歡迎你們去.聽說
bì yè
現在有幾位美國國防語言學院的畢業
yán jyou
生在那個大學研究.

黃:一個外國學生在台灣念書大概要多少
錢?

yí
張:我不太知道.我想一定比美國便宜.我剛
jyǎng
才說的那幾位學生,是用各種獎學金在
那兒念書的.

黃:現在台灣還有沒有本地人?

hé
張:還有.在山裏頭有的是高山族,很和氣.有

的時候,他們跟外來參觀的人一塊兒照像,讓他們帶回去.

黃:要是我們從台灣回來,給我們的親$\overset{\text{chi}}{\text{戚}}$朋友帶點兒甚麼東西最好呢?

張:要是你有女朋友,或是你有太太,你應當給他們做一兩件中國衣服.他一定會特別喜歡.給別人可以買點手工$\overset{\text{yi}}{\text{藝}}$出$\overset{\text{pin}}{\text{品}}$,都不太貴.

Translation, Basic Dialogue

Taiwan (2)

Hwáng: If we want to take a trip to Taiwan, could you plan it for us?

Jāng: Of course, I can. People taking a trip to Taiwan will usually go by air. After they arrive there, they need not fly any further. They may take a train from Taipei to Taichung, Tainan, and Kaohsiung and look around.

Hwáng: Are there any scenic spots in the vicinity of Taipei?

Jāng: There are many. The most famous places are Tsǎu Shān or Yáng Míng Shān, and Bì Tán, and R̀ Ywè Tán in Taichung, etc.

Hwáng: What is meant by "tán"?

Jāng: "Tán" is similar to a lake.

Hwáng: If I were to stay in Taiwan for several months, what should I see first?

Jāng: That depends on your interest. For instance, if you are interested in industrial construction, you may go and see various developments in industry.

Hwáng: Would you tell us something about religion in Taiwan?

Jāng: In Taiwan there are people who believe in all religions They are free to choose.

Hwáng: Can we visit temples there?

Jāng: I think you may, as long as you do not hinder their religious ceremony Sometimes there is a temple fair. Foreigners are welcomed there.

Hwáng: How is the climate in Taiwan?

Jāng: From May to October it is summer. The temperature is about 70° and not too hot. Winter lasts only two months, from January to February. It is a short winter and not too cold. It often rains but never snows.

Hwáng: Do typhoons occur in Taiwan?

Jāng: Every year from July to October typhoons occur. Sometimes they are very serious, causing many losses. Sometimes they are not serious.

Hwáng: At the present time the Taiwan population is large and the land area is small. Their farm products must be abundant if they can support their own people. Is this true?

Jāng: That is true. Taiwan produces a great deal of rice, sugar, and pineapples. Each year they export those three products in large quantities.

Hwáng: How is the import and export business in Taiwan?

Jāng: The import and export business each year amounts to over one hundred million US Dollars.

Hwáng: What do they export besides rice, sugar, and pineapples?

Jāng: They also export tea, bananas, cement, etc. They import, most of the time, chemical fertilizers, metals, electrical materials, machines, etc. They import some women's cosmetics, but the customs levy a heavy duty on these.

Hwáng: Is it all right if I plan to study in Taiwan?

Jāng: I think the Taiwan schools will welcome you. I heard that several graduates from the Defense Language Institute are studying at the Taiwan University.

Hwáng: How much will a foreign student have to spend in Taiwan?

Jāng: I don't know very well. I think it must be less expensive than in the U.S. Those students I mentioned just a while ago are on various kinds of scholarships.

Hwáng: Are there native people in Taiwan now?

Jāng: There are. The Gāushān Tribes still live in the mountains. They are very friendly. Sometimes they have their pictures taken with visitors and allow them to take these along with them.

Hwáng: When I return from Taiwan, what would be best for me to bring back as gifts to my relatives and friends?

L. 102

Jāng: If you have a girl friend or a wife, you should take one or two Chinese dresses for her. She would particularly appreciate this. For others you may buy some handicraft products which wouldn't cost too much.

台中

第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

136.	bìyèshēng	畢業生	N:	graduate
	136.1 bìyè	畢業	V:	graduate
137.	chōushwèi	抽稅	VO:	to levy taxes
138.	chūchǎn	出產	N/V:	natural products/ to produce
	138.1 chū	出	V:	to produce
139.	chūpǐn	出品	N:	production, product
140.	dàlyàng	大量	NU:	large quantity
141.	dé	得	V:	receive, get, obtain
142.	dzwǒyòu	左右	A:	about, approximately
143.	fājǎn	發展	V/N:	develop/development
144.	fángài	妨碍	V/N:	hinder/ a hindrance
145.	fènglí	鳳梨	N:	a pineapple
	145.1 bwōlwó	菠蘿	N:	a pineapple
146.	gūngyè	工業	N:	industry
147.	héchì	和氣	SV:	be friendly, affable
148.	hwānyíng	歡迎	N/V:	welcome
149.	hwàsywé féilyàu	化學肥料	N:	chemical fertilizer
150.	jìnchūkǒu	進出口	N:	import and export business
	150.1 jìnkǒu	進口	N:	imports
	150.2 chūkǒu	出口	N:	exports
151.	jyǎngsywéjīn	獎學金	N:	scholarship (awards)
152.	jyànshè	建設	V/N:	establish/establishment, construction, reconstruction
153.	myàuhwèi	廟會	N:	religious gathering, temple fairs
154.	shāngyè	商業	N:	commerce

155.	shǒugūngyì	手工業	N:	handicrafts
156.	syìn	信 (相信)	V/N:	believe/ letter
157.	táifēng	颱風	N:	typhoon
158.	wéichŕ	維持	V:	maintain
159.	yíshr̀	儀式	N:	ceremony
160.	yánghwēi	洋灰	N:	cement

Notes:

1.	Bìtán	碧潭	PW:	Green Lake
2.	Gāushāngdzú	高山族	N:	Kāoshān Tribe
3.	R̀ywètán	日月潭	PW:	Sun-Moon Lake
4.	Tsǎushān	草山	PW;	Grass Mt.
5.	Yángmíngshān	陽明山	PW:	Yangming Mt.

生詞練習

1. 他不是那個學校的畢業(bì yè)生,因為還沒畢(bì)業(yè)呢.

2. 從外國進口的東西都得抽稅(shwèi).

3. a. 米,水果,青菜,都是本省很有名的出產(chǎn).

   b. 本省出產(chǎn)米,水果,青菜,甚麼的.

4. 很多日本的工業(yě)出品(pǐn)運到美國來賣.

5. 東西大量的買,比零零碎碎(línglíngswèiswèi)的買便宜(yi).

6. 旅行可以得很多知識.

7. 最近這幾年蘇聯在飛機工業(yè)方面發展(jǎn)的很快.

8. 這件事大概三天左右可以作完.

9. 戰後日本在工業(yè)方面很有發展(jǎn).

10. 那個人很和(hé)氣,可是他的話不可靠.

11. 他作事很仔(dž)細所以很受歡迎(yíng).

12. 你想他們兩個人朋友的關係,能維持(wéichŕ)多久?

13. 台灣每年出口的 fènglí 鳳梨很多.

14. 中國化學 féi 肥料不夠,所以農 chǎn 產不 fēngfù 豐富.

15. a. 那個鋪子只作進出口買賣.

b. 美國每年出口的東西比進口的多.

16. 那個學生念書很好,今年又得了獎學金了.

17. a. 中國應當建 shè 設工 yè 業.

b. 工 yè 業的建 shè 設對一個國家很重要.

18. 那個地方每年都有 myàu 廟會,人多極了.

19. 商 yè 業常常對工 yè 業的影響很大.

20. 那個地方的手工 yì 藝不錯每年出口很多.

21. a. 要是你不信他,最好別請他作這件事.

b. 美國大多數的人都信 dzūng 宗教.

22. 在中國 yán 沿海一帶每年都有 tái 颱風.

23. 中國人結婚的時候有很多 yíshr̀ 儀式.

24. 美國很多大 lóu 樓都是用洋 hwēi 灰建築的.

25. 這些東西得 bān 搬開,放在這兒 fángài 妨礙交通.

L. 102

第三部　問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 要是黃大明想到臺灣去旅行，你想張先生可以替他計劃嗎？
2. 現在到台灣去的人多半怎麼去？
3. 到了台北以後，還得繼續坐飛機嗎？坐甚麼？
4. 在台北附近有風景很好看的地方嗎？最有名的是甚麼？
5. 黃大明說要是他在台湾住幾個月，應當注意些甚麼？張先生怎麼回答他的？
6. 在台湾你要信甚麼宗教，就可以信甚麼宗教嗎？
7. 台湾的廟都可以參觀嗎？還有甚麼特別歡迎外國人參觀的會？
8. 台湾的氣候怎麼樣？
9. 台湾的颱風厲害不厲害？
10. 每年幾月到幾月台灣有颱風？
11. 台湾的農產很豐富嗎？出口最多的是些甚麼？
12. 每年米，糖，跟鳳梨的出口多不多？

13. 台灣每年進出口的商業大概值多少美金？
14. 台灣的冬天很長麼？冷不冷？下雪嗎？
15. 從外國帶東西到台灣去得抽稅嗎？
16. 普通洋灰蓋的房子，比木頭蓋的結實的多麼？
17. 對朋友和氣的人很容易有很多好朋友麼？
18. 維持世界的安全是我們應當作的事麼？
19. 獎學金是為甚麼用的？
20. 在美國手工藝很普通麼？
21. 你畢業以後打算作甚麼？
22. 你是那個學校的畢業生？
23. 你知道這個地方的出品最有名的是甚麼？
24. 在美國甚麼東西都是大量的出嗎？
25. 你的朋友得了兒子，你對他說甚麼？
26. 美國工業最近十年發展的怎麼樣？
27. 妨礙別人的自由，是一件對的事嗎？為甚麼？
28. 你的老同學到這兒來看你，你怎麼歡迎他？
29. 美國農人現在都用化學肥料嗎？

30. 建設比破壞容易,還是破壞比建設容易?
為甚麼?

31. 美國最大的商業城市在甚麼地方?

32. 各種宗教的儀式是不是一樣?

IV Translation Exercise

1. Large quantities of foodstuff have been sent to countries where people have nothing to eat.

2. The products of that province are not only sold locally but are also sent to other places.

3. The graduates will leave this place and go to places all over the world.

4. The government levies taxes so that they can build roads and protect the people.

5. There are many developments during the last few years which help the people to be healthy.

6. There are around 2,000 students in this school studying over twenty languages.

7. Let us talk quietly, otherwise we might hinder his studies.

8. Industrial colleges are not very common in China, are they?

9. Visitors are welcome here, but they must first write to us for permission.

10. Pineapples are grown in hot places but are eaten all over the world.

11. If you are friendly to people, they will think that you are a good person.

12. Taiwan is famous for many handicrafts. Visitors there buy these products to take home with them.

13. At temple fairs you can see many people buying and selling things, or just looking around.

14. Many college students in China depend upon scholarships to graduate from college.

15. Duty is levied on goods that are imported, but exported products do not have to pay duty.

16. Chemical fertilizers are very dependable, but they are rather expensive.

17. Commerce sometimes depends upon industry, but also on farming.

18. After a war a lot of reconstruction work has to be done. If you are a loser, you will have to pay for it.

19. If you believe you can do better, then you will do better.

20. How long can he maintain this sort of living, we have no way of knowing.

21. The marriage ceremony is not very simple in country places.

22. Much money is lost on account of typhoons in the tropics.

23. Houses made of cement are much stronger than wooden ones.

24. Anyone who hinders his work will have a lot of bother later on.

25. We welcome people who come to this country to do research in industries.

V. Reading

A. 台灣的拜拜

台灣的風俗都跟大陸各省差不多，只有一種風俗叫「拜拜」是很多第二次世界大戰以後從大陸到台灣去的人所沒聽說過的。作「拜拜」的人在那天拜[1]神[2]。所以叫「拜拜」。很久以前，很多Fú福建人跟Gwǎng廣東人因為從中國南部坐船到台灣在海上非常危險，到了台灣以後的生活也很苦，求神保護他們。甚麼神沒關係，只要能給他們保護就行了。所以作「拜拜」的日子，在島上各地不一樣，一年也不只一天。台北市五月十三那一天的拜拜最熱nàu鬧。因為這一天是城hwáng隍[3]的生日。這位城hwáng隍在一千七八百年救過很多人。在台北有一個小myàu廟裏頭，有城hwáng隍的像。城hwáng隍旁邊兒還有兩個守衛的像。在城hwáng隍那天的拜拜，男男女女穿着紅紅綠綠各

種顏色的衣 shang 裳, 跟着城 hwáng 隍 神像後頭, 在街上唱歌, 跳舞. 這一天都請親戚朋友到家裏來吃, 喝, 玩, 樂, 高興極了.

Notes:

1. 拜	V:	to worship
2. 神	N:	God
3. 城隍	N:	tutelary god of a city

B. 句子

一, 英國統治 Hsiāng 香 Găng 港 已經有一百多年了

二, 在各城市裏頭開車, 每小時不能過二十五里

三, 到底是城市的生活好, 還是鄉下的生活好呢?

四, 普通兵營的大門都有人守衛, jyăn 檢 查出去進來的人.

五, 英國的守衛穿着紅顏色的上衣, dài 戴 着很高的黑 màu 帽 子, 非常特別.

六, 不少台灣人會說日文, 那是因為有日本人統治的歷史背景的關係.

七, 「三分之一」是「三部分裏頭的一部分」,「之」就是

「的」的意思. 那麼「美國之音」是「美國的聲音」的意思麼?

八, 台灣人結婚的 yí shr̀ 儀式真有意思他們在那天穿的衣 shang 裳有各種顏色.

九, 我有一位親戚很會跳舞. 跳起舞來, 好像個樹葉子讓風 chwēi 吹得飛來飛去 shr̀ 似的.

十, 今年是中華民國五十四年. 明年是五十五年. 中國過去各 cháu 朝代對於「年」的算法不一樣.

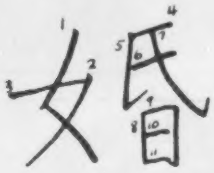
L. 102

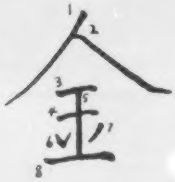
C. Characters (Nos. 661-668)

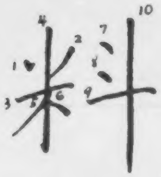
661.	治	jr̀	V:	govern, cure	統治	to rule
662.	市	shr̀	BF:	market, municipality	城市 市場	city market
663.	衛 衞	wèi	BF:	to guard, escort	守衛	guard
664.	顏	yán	BF:	color; face	顏色	color,
665.	色	sè	BF:	color; quality	顏色	color
666.	舞	wǔ	N/BF:	dance	跳舞	dance
667.	戚	chī	BF:	relative	親戚	relative
668.	華	hwá	BF:	flowery, glory, splendor	中華民國	The Republic of China

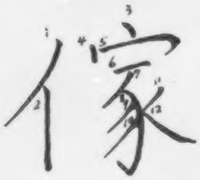
VI WRITING

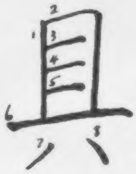
A. Writing (Characters 436-440)











B. Radicals

1. 女 (woman, 38) as in: 婚
2. 金 (gold, 67) as the word: 金
3. 米 (rice, 119) as in: 料
4. 亻 (man, 9) as in: 傢
5. 八 (eight, 12) as in: 具

C. Wade-Giles Romanization Drill (Review)

1. The following sounds are selected from Less 96 . The spellings in W-G are different from those in Yale. Write down the W-G equivalents:

--	---	---	----	au
ba	bai	ban	bang	bau
da	dai	dan	dang	dau
ga	gai	gan	gang	gau
--	---	---	----	hau
ka	kai	kan	kang	kau
--	---	---	----	lau
--	---	---	----	mau
--	---	---	----	nau
pa	pai	pan	pang	pau
--	---	---	----	sau
--	---	---	----	shau
ta	---	---	----	tau
--	---	yan	----	yau

2. The instructor will utter the above sounds and ask students to write them down in both systems on the back of this sheet.

3. The instructor will select from Less 98 & 100 all the sounds which have been more confusing to students and ask them to romanize in both systems on the back of this sheet.

4. Students will write down the W-G equivalents for the following terms or phrases:

1. tā bugāu	2. báityan
3. běnnyán	4. yàupù
5. chwánpyàu	6. syǎngjyā
7. dyàngwāng	8. lyángkwai
9. jyàchyan	10. bānjyā
11. syànjǎng	12. dàchyántyān
13. jyǎngyǎn	14. bāngmáng
15. chwánjǎng	16. chyānwàn
17. dǎkāi	18. jāulyáng
19. syǎu jyātíng	20. nyángjyā

4. (Cont'd)

21. syàtyān
22. dà chwán
23. syànchyán
24. gānggāng
25. bǎusyǎn
26. dàgài
27. bàntyān
28. dǎjàng
29. fàngsya
30. tyāntáng
31. jwāngshang
32. fàntīng
33. kǎumyànbāu
34. jyǎngdàu
35. pyáulyang
36. syàhwàile
37. kāi wánsyàu
38. pèngjyan
39. shwā yá
40. jyǎnchá

日月潭化蕃社風光。
Aboriginal village girls in colorful costumes entertain visitors with pestle and other dances.

第一百零(líng)三課

廈(Syà)門(Amoy)金門 馬祖 福(Fú)州(Jōu)

黃:張先生,金門馬祖為甚麼重要?

張:在軍事上很重要.請你們看一看地圖,找出福(Fú)建省來.

黃:福(Fú)建離台灣就隔(gé)着台灣海峽(syá)不過一百三十英里.

張:是的、在福(Fú)建省有兩個大城,一個是福(Fú)建南部的廈(Syà)門.一個是北部的福(Fú)州(Jōu).

黃:福(Fú)州(Jōu),廈(Syà)門跟金門,馬祖有甚麼關係?

張:廈(Syà)門跟福(Fú)州(Jōu)都是很好的海口.有河,有公路,可以通到福(Fú)建內(nèi)地.有海船可以通到中國沿(yán)海各地.

黃:附近有沒有海軍基地?

張:從前中國海軍學校,海軍基地,還有很大的造船廠(chǎng),都離福(Fú)州(Jōu)不遠.

黃:福(Fú)建的省會在那兒?

張:福(Fú)州(Jōu)就是福(Fú)建省的省會.

　　　　Fú Jōu
黄:可是福州跟金門馬祖有甚麼關係,你還
　　沒有解釋呢.

　　　　　　　　　　Fú Jōu　Fú
張:這很容易解釋.福州是福建北部的大門,
　　馬祖就像門前頭的衛兵.

　　　　　　　　　　　　Fú Jōu
黄:如果馬祖在別人手裏,福州就會變成了
　　死城,對不對?

　　　　　　jr̄ jyàn tǐng　　　　　　Fú
張:對了.因為船隻艦艇就不能隨便進出福
　　Jōu　gǎng
　　州的港口了

　　　　Syà
黄:金門跟廈門也是這樣的關係麼?

　　　　　　　Syà　　　　　　　　Syà
張:是的.金門好像廈門的衛兵,沒有金門,廈
　　門也就危險了.

黄:在歷史上這幾個城有甚麼值得注意的
　　事情麼?

　　　　　　　　　　dǐng　Jīng　ywē
張:一八四二年中國跟英國訂的南京條約
　　裏,中國開放五個海口跟外國通商.

　　Jīng ywē
黄:南京條約是不是　　在中國被英國打
　　　　　chyān
　　敗了的時候簽字的?

張:是的.那是在中國近代史裏,中國第一次

syùn
跟外國作戰,沒有準備,沒有訓練,武器不
bài
好,所以打敗了.

黃: 您說的五個海口都是那五個?

Kwǎng Jōu Níng Bwō Fú Jōu Syà
張: 廣州(Canton),寧波(Ningpo),上海,福州跟廈門.

Syà Fú Jōu
黃: 剛才您只是說金門,馬祖對廈門跟福州的關係.您還沒說對台灣有甚麼關係.

syǎn kùng jr̀ Fú Jōu
張: 這種關係很明顯.金門,馬祖控制福州跟
Syà kùng jr̀ syá
廈門,並且控制台灣海峽,另一方面可以
保護台灣.

黃: 這麼說來,金門,馬祖對台灣太重要了.

張: 一點兒也不錯.在防禦方面,金門馬祖是
台灣的前線.在進攻方面,金門馬祖是前
lywè jyù
頭部隊,可以說是重要的戰略據點.

Translation, Basic Dialogue

Amoy, Quemoy, Matsu and Foochow

Hwáng: Mr. Jāng, will you please explain why Quemoy and Matsu are important?

Jāng: They are important in a military sense. Please look at a map and locate Fukien Province.

Hwáng: Fukien is separated from Taiwan by the Formosa Strait, a mere 130 miles.

Jāng: Yes. There are two large cities in Fukien Province. One is Amoy, in the south; while the other is Foochow, in the north.

Hwáng: What is the relationship between Amoy, Foochow, Quemoy, and Matsu?

Jāng: Amoy and Foochow are very good ports. From these, there are rivers and highways leading to inland cities of Fukien. Ships from those two ports can sail to other coastal places.

Hwáng: Are there navy bases near them?

Jāng: Formerly, the Chinese Naval Academy, a navy base, and large shipyards were not far from Foochow.

Hwáng: Where is the capital of Fukien?

Jāng: Foochow is the capital of Fukien Province.

Hwáng: You have not explained what, after all, is the relationship between Amoy, Foochow, Quemoy, and Matsu.

Jāng: This is easy to explain. Foochow is similar to a north gate of North Fukien, and Matsu is similar to a guard in front of that gate.

Hwáng: If Matsu falls into the hands of other people, Foochow will become a dead city. Is this right?

Jāng: Right. In that case, it would not be easy for ships and battle ships to come in and go out of the port of Foochow.

Hwáng: Do Quemoy and Amoy also have such a relationship?

Jāng: Yes, Quemoy is similar to a guard in front of Amoy. Without Quemoy, Amoy would be in danger.

Hwáng: Is there any historical significance about those cities?

Jāng: In 1842, China signed a treaty with England. In this treaty of Nanking, China agreed to open five ports to business with foreign countries.

Hwáng: Was the treaty of Nanking signed because China was defeated by England?

Jāng: Yes, in modern Chinese history, that was the first Chinese war with other countries. She was not prepared and her armed forces were untrained. Her weapons were inferior too, therefore she was defeated.

Hwáng: What are the five ports you mentioned?

Jāng: They are Canton, Ningpo, Shanghai, Foochow, and Amoy.

Hwáng: Just a while ago you only talked about Quemoy and Matsu in their relationship with Amoy and Foochow. You have not mentioned their relationship with Formosa.

Jāng: Such relationship is very obvious. Quemoy and Matsu control Foochow and Amoy; furthermore they control the Formosa Strait. On the other hand, they may protect Formosa.

Hwáng: From this point of view, Quemoy and Matsu are very important to Formosa.

Jāng: That's perfectly right. In defense, Quemoy and Matsu are the front lines of Formosa. In offense, they will be "the advanced unit". They may be considered as important strategical points.

第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

161.	byànchéng	變成	RV:	change into, become
162.	chwánjr	船隻	N:	boat, ship
163.	dìng	訂	V:	arrange, settle; fix
	163.1 dìnglì	訂立	V:	arrange
164.	dzàuchwánchǎng	造船廠	N:	shipyard
	164.1 dzàu	造	V:	to make, build, manufacture
165.	gǎngkǒu	港口	N:	harbor, port
166.	hǎikǒu	海口	N:	seaport
167.	hǎisyá	海峽	N:	strait
168.	jànlywè jyùdyǎn	戰畧據點	N:	strategical point
169.	jìndàishř	近代史	N:	modern history
	169.1 jìndài	近代	N:	modern; contemporary
170.	jìngūng	進攻	V/N:	attack
171.	jwǔnbèi	準備	V/N:	prepare/ preparation
172.	jyàntǐng	艦艇	N:	war-vessel
173.	kāifàng	開放	V:	to open to the public
174.	kùngjr̀	控制	V:	control
175.	míngsyǎn	明顯	SV:	obvious
176.	Nánjīng tyáuywè	南京條約	N:	Treaty of Nanking
	176.1 tyáuywè	條約	N:	a treaty
177.	shěnghwèi	省會	N:	the provincial capital
178.	syāntóu bùdwèi	先頭部隊	N:	advance units
179.	sžchéng	死城	N:	dead city
180.	tūngshāng	通商	V:	trade (between ports)
181.	wèibīng	衛兵	N:	a guard

182. Yāpyàn jànjēng 鴉片戰爭 N: Opium War

Notes

1.	Fújōu	福州	PW: Foochow
2.	Gwǎngjōu	廣州	PW: Kwangchow
3.	Níngbwō	寧波	PW: Ningpo
4.	Syàmén	廈門	PW: Amoy

生詞練習

1. a. 世界大戰以後,很多國家變成民主國家了.

   b. 那個人從前很好,現在變成一個壞人了.

2. a. 美國東部跟西部都有造船廠. chăng

   b. 中國沒有甚麼造船工業. yè

3. 中國沿海有好幾個很好的港口. yán, găng

4. 那個海口每年有很多外國船隻去. jr̄

5. 美國在太平洋有好幾個重要的戰略據點. lywè jyù

6. a. 研究過近代史的人,都能明白中國的情形. Yăn jyōu

   b. 近代的人寫的東西,多半是過去幾百年的社會情形.

7. 進攻以前得先好好兒的準備.

8. 美國的艦艇常在台灣海峽開來開去. jyàntĭng, syá

9. 美國提出開放政策,有的國家不贊成. tsè

10. 我們的軍隊死傷太大,已經沒法子控(kùng)制(jr̀)敵人了.

11. a. 他雖然沒說不贊成,可是他的態(tài)度很明顯(syǎn).

b. 這很明顯(syǎn),發展(jǎn)工業(yè)不是簡單的事情.

12. a. 很多西方國家願意跟中國訂(dìng)條約(ywē).

b. 南京(jīng)條約(ywē)訂(dìng)了以後,中國吃了很多虧(kwēi).

13. 台灣省的省會是台中,人口很多.

14. 先頭部隊老是死傷很大.

15. a. 那個城以前人很多,現在變成一個死城了

b. 那個城被包圍(wéi)了三個月以後,差不多變成了一個死城了.

16. 這兩個國家沒訂(dìng)條約(ywē),現在不通商.

17. 軍事基地的門口,總有衛兵站着.

18. 鴉(yā)片戰爭是中國跟英國的戰事.

第三部　問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 金門馬祖在那方面很重要?
2. 張先生要他們把那一省的地圖找出來?
3. 福建省離台灣多遠?當中隔着甚麼?
4. 福建有什麼大城?那個在那部?
5. 廈門跟福州有甚麼重要?
6. 福州的附近還有些甚麼關於海運的建設?
7. 福建省的省會叫甚麼?
8. 福州跟馬祖的關係怎麼樣?
9. 廈門跟金門的關係也跟福州跟馬祖的關係一樣麼?
10. 在歷史上福州跟廈門有甚麼值得注意的事麼?
11. 開放的五個海口,除了福州跟廈門以外還有那三個海口?
12. 開放這五個海口的目的是甚麼?

13. 南京條約是在甚麼情形下簽字的？

14. 為甚麼那次作戰被英國打敗了？

15. 我們剛才說到金門馬祖對廈門和福州的關係，那麼對台灣又有甚麼關係呢？

16. 為甚麼金門馬祖是戰略據點？

17. 你覺得一個很壞的人就沒有機會變成好人麼？

18. 從你坐的地方看，看得見 Monterey 灣裡的船隻嗎？

19. 要是你要跟某一個鋪子訂一個烤鴨子，你得打電話麼？

20. 在舊金山的附近有沒有造船廠？

21. 海口跟海峽有甚麼分別？

22. 你對中國近代史有興趣麼？

23. 你想誰是近代最有名的人？

24. 你覺得進攻就是主動，防守就是被動麼？

25. 準備進攻敵人的戰略據點以前，我們應

當有些甚麼準備？

26. 我們的艦艇巡邏台灣海峽的時候，要是碰見敵人的飛機，我們應當用甚麼炮？為甚麼？

27. 你知道我們這個學校每年甚麼時候開放給大家參觀？

28. 衛兵的任務是甚麼？

29. 美國現在跟中共通商麼？

30. 開汽車的時候，要是你控制的很好，你想容易出事麼？

31. 南京條約是鴉片戰爭的結果麼？

32. 要是一件事，很明顯的不會有好的結果，你還去作麼？

IV Translation Exercise

1. San Francisco is the largest seaport in this state.
2. We made preparations for a trip during our vacation but we were unable to go.
3. The people in many cities depend upon their shipyards for a living.
4. Modern history tells us a lot about the World Wars.
5. The larger lakes also have harbors that are as big as Portland's.
6. There are many ships that protect the strait between the mainland and Taiwan.
7. Only after we are fully prepared should we commence our attack.
8. The strategical points on the mainland are well known to the attackers.
9. Let us fix a date for taking a trip to San Francisco.
10. Modern houses are not usually built with iron and steel.
11. Why did you come to class if you are not prepared?
12. Do you see war vessels in the harbor everyday?
13. It is very obvious that those who study hard are good students.
14. It is harder to control one child than ten war vessels.
15. Is Taipei a provincial capital?
16. After a major war we see many dead cities being repaired.
17. China has traded with the U.S. for over 100 years.
18. The guard at the gate is changed every three hours.
19. The captain of the ship was not able to make a treaty with the local people when he landed.

20. The park is open to the public from morning until night six days a week.

21. Advance units arrived at the city gates during the night. They waited until morning to attack.

22. China trades with all the nations in the world.

23. The sea between the mainland and Formosa is called the Taiwan Strait.

24. Many good roads lead to the provincial capital.

25. The gates of that building are protected by guards.

V. Reading

A.

金門島

金門島只是一個小島。自從常被轟擊以後，金門島才變成了一個國際常討論的地方。

島上的土，不容易耕(gēng)種，可是自從中國軍隊撤(chè)退到島上，經過專家研究，軍隊跟人民合作，現在水果青菜都能生長了。有些農人也養些雞，甚麼的。軍隊不但幫助發展農業，並且在社會工作方面也有很多幫忙。一九五三年的人口統計有四萬人，有一個中學，三十多個小學。經過人民與軍隊合作，人民生活程度提高了很多。

島上除了兩頭平地外都是山，山地上挖了很多壕(háu)溝(gōu)，佈滿了鐵絲網與新式(shr̀)武器。雖然這是軍事秘密，可是這是誰都能想到的情形。因

為金門島是台灣防禦戰爭中的最前線,也是中華民國打回大陸的一個據點.

B. 句子

一,近代的建築,十分之九,院子外頭沒有牆.

二,張小姐就會跳現在最流行的舞,別的舞都不會跳.

三,歷史證明統治過中國的別的民族都被$\overset{\text{Hàn}}{\text{漢}}$族同化了.

四,請你研究研究,用甚麼才可以把這些顏色洗掉.

五,普通語言的意思,只是指着說的語言說的麼?

六,我母親笑着對我小女兒說:「這兒不是學校,問祖父問題不需要舉手.」

七,一九一二年是中華民國第一年.中國陸軍於民國三十八年$\overset{\text{chè}}{\text{撤}}$退到台灣的.

八,我們住的那個地區,雖然不是商業區,可是發展得很快.附近每家的院子都弄得很好看.

九,舊金山是美國一個大城市,聽說有一座很長的橋.那座橋有多寬?打起仗來,橋可以作據點麼?

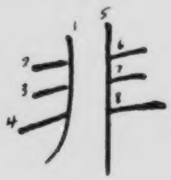
十,總部門口兒的那個衛兵是我親戚,他的位置不高.至於他的背景,那是一個秘密,我不知道.

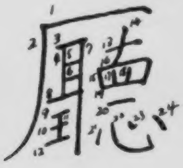
C. Characters (Nos.669-675)

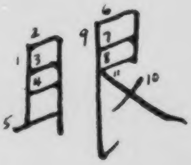
669.	退	twèi	V:	withdraw retire; return (something)	chè 退	withdraw (mil.)
670.	研	yán	BF:	investigate thoroughly, research	研究	research, study
671.	究	jyōu	BF:	examine into	研究	research, study
672.	展	jǎn	BF:	unfold, open, unroll	發展	develop; development
673.	業	yè	BF:	profession, trade, property	商業 工業	business, trade, commerce industry
674.	秘	mì	BF:	secret, private	秘密	secret, private
675.	據 (据)	jyù	BF:	according to; proof; occupy	據點	strong hold strong point

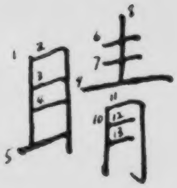
VI WRITING

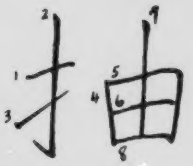
A. Writing (Characters 441-445)





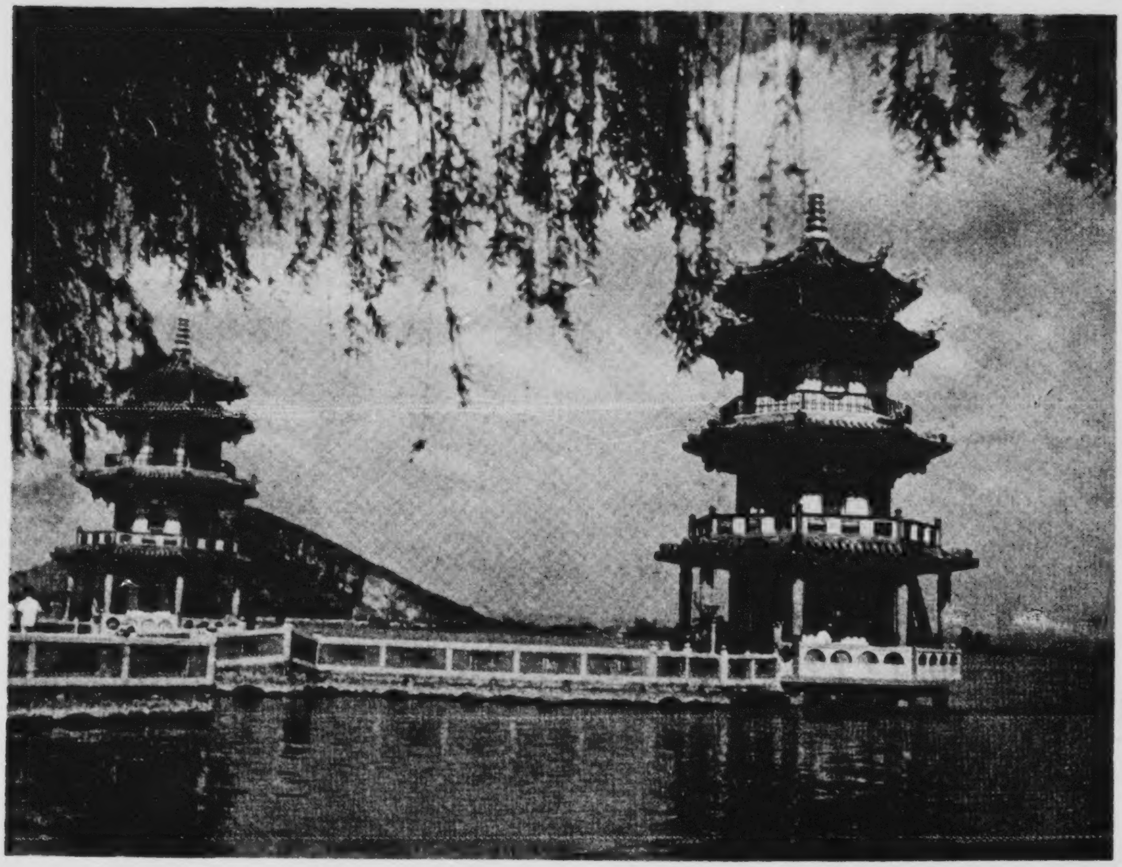






B. Radicals

1. 非 (false, 175) as the word: 非
2. 厂 (cliff, 27) as in: 廳
3. 目 (eye, 109) as in: 眼 睛
4. 扌 (hand, 64) as in: 抽



台灣風景

196

第一百零四課

香港 Hongkong (Syānggáng) 九龍 Kowloon (Jyǒulúng) 澳門 Macao (Aùmén)

第一部 對話

黃：張先生，您上一次談到鴉(Yā)片戰爭。中國除了開放五個海口通商以外，還有甚麼損(swǔn)失(shr)？

張：最大的損失(swǔn shr)是把中國的香港(Syāng Gǎng)給英國了。

黃：英國人為甚麼喜歡要那個地方？

張：因為香港(Syāng Gǎng)的地位很適(shr̀)中，很容易變成了英國跟遠東通商的跳板(bǎn)。

黃：在經濟(jì)上，香港(Syāng Gǎng)對英國也有很多的好處(chù)。對不對？

張：對了。香港(Syāng Gǎng)變成了英國的殖民地，並且是一個自由港(gǎng)。每年有很多商船往來。商業非常發達(dá)。

黃：聽說香港(Syāng Gǎng)非常美麗(lì)，是麼？

張：美極了。到遠東旅行的人，一定要到香港(Syāng Gǎng)去看看。

Syāng Gǎng
黃:香港是一個島.去旅行的人多半坐飛機去吧.

dān wù
張:也有人坐船去,不過太躭誤時間.坐飛機快多了.飛機在九龍的啟德飛機場降落.
Lúng Chǐ Dé lwò

Lúng
黃:九龍是甚麼地方?

Lúng Syāng Gǎng àn Syāng Gǎng Lúng
張:九龍是在香港對岸.香港是一個島,九龍是隔海的一個半島.
gé

shǔ
黃:現在也是屬於英國麼?

Lúng
張:是的.九龍是中國租借給英國的,租給他們九十九年.

黃:為甚麼九十九年?中國甚麼時候可以收回來?

張:在國際公法上最多是九十九年,所以他們就租了九十九年.中國最晚一九九八年可以收回來.

黃:中國能不能沒到時候就收回來?

shè
張:那要看中國跟英國怎麼交涉了

Syāng Gǎng
黃:旅客到香港去旅行可以買些甚麼?

張:很多東西可以買,東西也都很便(pyán)宜.中國
做的傢具(jyù),木箱子,都可以帶回來做紀(jì)念.
黃:聽說男人女人服裝也都很便宜(yi).
張:對了.到那兒去的人,都要做幾套(tàu)衣裳(shang)帶
回來.並且那個地方作衣裳(shang)的舖子,白天
晚上都忙着作衣裳(shang).對旅客非常方便.
黃:有甚麼有名的飯館?
張:很多.中國各省,世界各地方的菜都有.當
然你們去的時候,要在水上的飯館兒吃
一吃.一邊兒吃飯,一邊兒看海上的風景,
真是痛(tùng)快極了.
黃:香(Syāng)港(Gǎng)的天氣怎麼樣?
張:熱一點兒,可是還算舒(shū)服,所以能吸(syī)引(yǐn)各
國的旅客.
黃:香(Syāng)港(Gǎng)九龍(Lúng)附近還有別國殖(jŕ)民地沒有?
張:還有一個地方叫澳(Aù)門.本來是中國的土
地,後來叫葡(Pú)萄(Táu)牙(Yá)國佔領了.
黃:葡(Pú)萄(Táu)牙(Yá)人怎麼佔領澳(Aù)門呢?

L.104

Pú Táu Yá Ōu Jōu
張:葡萄牙人是最早跟中國人通商的歐洲

Ōu Jōu
人,也是最早佔領中國土地的歐洲人.

黃:他們甚麼時候就佔領中國的?

Aù gài
張:他們在一五五七年就已經到澳門,蓋房
子住下了.他們每年給中國一點租借錢.

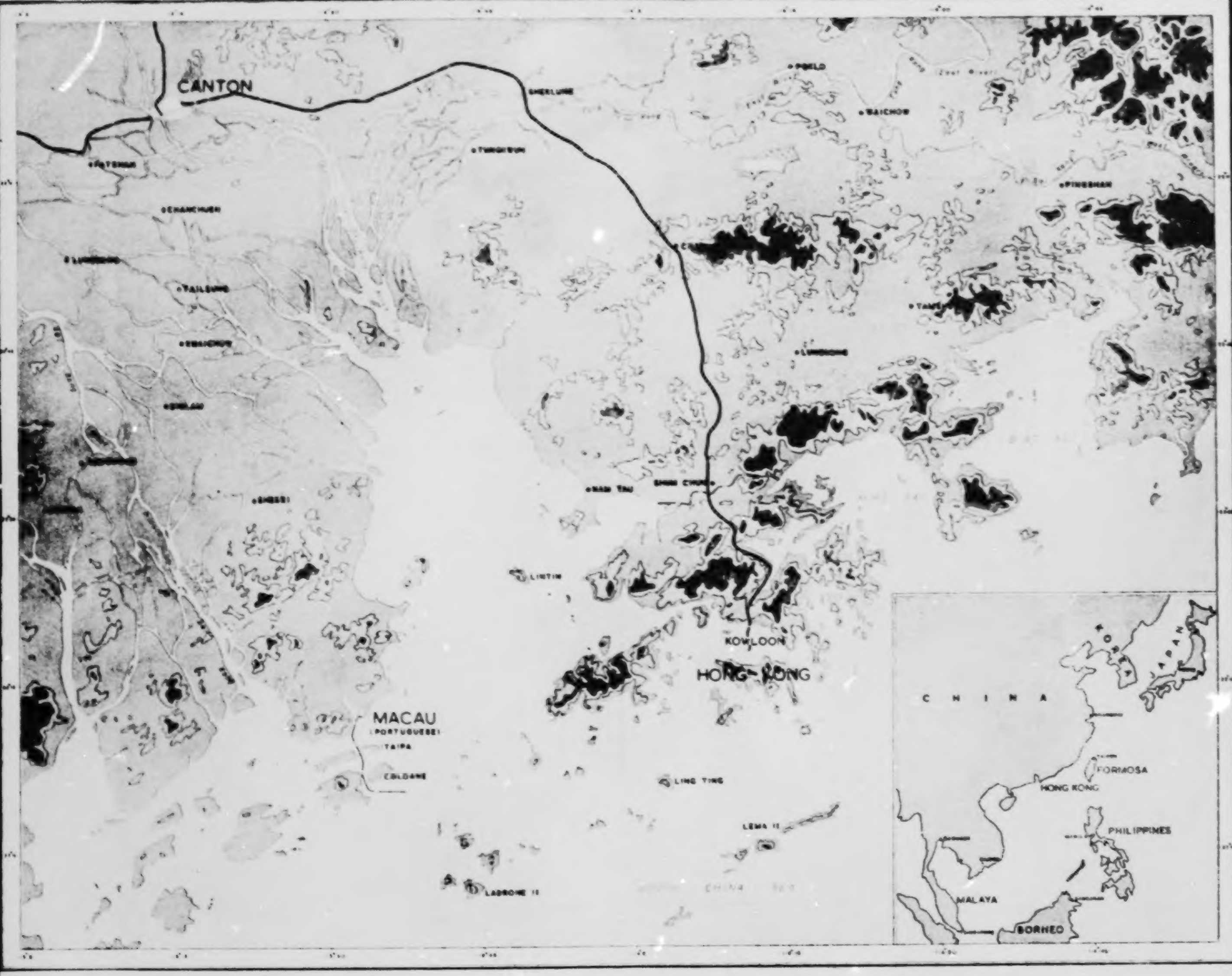
yā bài
後來因為鴉片戰爭,中國打了敗仗以後,
就不再給租借錢了.

Aù Pú Táu Yá
黃:澳門就這樣算是葡萄牙人的殖民地麼?

Pú Táu Yá dìng
張:到了一八八七年,中國跟葡萄牙訂一個

ywē yǔng Aù
條約,讓他們永久住在澳門.

MAP OF HONG KONG RELATIVE TO CANTON AND MACAU


CANTON
SHEKLUNG
POKLO
WAICHOW
PINGSHAN
NAM TAU
SHUM CHUN
LINTIN
KOWLOON
HONG KONG
MACAU
(PORTUGUESE)
TAIPA
COLOANE
LING TING
LEMA IS
LADRONE IS
CHINA
KOREA
JAPAN
FORMOSA
HONG KONG
PHILIPPINES
MALAYA
BORNEO

Translation, Basic Dialogue

Hong Kong, Kowloon, and Macau

Hwáng: Mr. Jāng, you talked about the Opium War last time. Besides opening five ports, did China suffer other losses?

Jāng: China gave Hong Kong to England. This was the biggest loss.

Hwáng: Why did the British want that place?

Jāng: Since the location of Hong Kong is very convenient, it can easily serve as a "gangplank" of British commerce with the Far East.

Hwáng: In economics, Hong Kong also benefits England a great deal, doesn't it?

Jāng: Yes. Hong Kong became a British Crown Colony and also a free port. Each year there are many merchant ships coming and going. Commerce is extremely well developed.

Hwáng: I heard that Hong Kong is a pretty place, is it?

Jāng: It is extremely pretty. Tourists visiting the Far East all want to visit Hong Kong.

Hwáng: Hong Kong is an island. I suppose most travellers take a plane to Hong Kong, don't they?

Jāng: Some go by ship, but this is very time-consuming. It is much faster to go by air. Planes arrive at the Kaitak Airport in Kowloon.

Hwáng: Where is Kowloon?

Jāng: Kowloon is on the opposite shore of Hong Kong. Hong Kong is an island while Kowloon is a peninsula opposite it.

Hwáng: Does it also belong to the British?

Jāng: Yes, Kowloon was leased to the British for ninety-nine years.

Hwáng: Why ninety-nine years? When can China get it back?

Jāng: In International Law, the maximum term of a lease is ninety-nine years, therefore they leased it for ninety-nine years. At the latest, China will get it back in 1998.

Hwáng: Can China get it back before this date?

Jāng: That would depend on negotiations between China and Great Britain.

Hwáng: What can tourists buy when they visit Hong Kong?

Jāng: They can buy a great many things that are inexpensive. Chinese-made furniture and wooden chests can be brought back as souvenirs.

Hwáng: I heard that men's and women's clothing are also inexpensive. Is this true?

Jāng: Yes. Visitors all want to take back several Hong Kong-made suits. The tailoring shops there are busy each day and night. This is very convenient to travellers.

Hwáng: Are there famous restaurants?

Jāng: Restaurants have dishes from all parts of China and the whole world. If you go there, you naturally will want to eat a dinner in a floating restaurant. When you eat there, you will be able to see the beautiful scenery of the sea. This is very pleasant.

Hwáng: How is the weather in Hong Kong?

Jāng: It's a little hot, but still comfortable. That is why Hong Kong can attract visitors from all over the world.

Hwáng: Are there any foreign colonies near Hong Kong and Kowloon?

Jāng: Another colony is called Macau, which originally was Chinese territory. It was later occupied by Portugal.

Hwáng: How did the Portuguese occupy Macau?

Jāng: The Portuguese were the first Europeans to do business with China and were also the first Europeans to occupy Chinese territory.

Hwáng: When did they start occupying Chinese soil?

L.104

Jāng: In 1557 they had already built houses in Macau to live in. Each year they paid rental to the Chinese government. Later, China was defeated in the Opium War, and from then on, they no longer paid rents.

Hwáng: Is Macau thus considered a Portuguese colony?

Jāng: In 1887 China signed a treaty with Portugal, allowing them to stay permanently in Macau.

第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

183.	bàndǎu	半島	N:	peninsula
184.	dìwèi	地位	N:	position, location
185.	dwèiàn	對岸	N:	opposite shore
186.	dzǒusz̄	走私	V:	smuggle
187.	dzūjyè	租借	V:	rent, loan
188.	fādá	發達	SV/N:	prosperous/ develop
189.	gwójì gūngfǎ	國際公法	N:	international law
190.	jànlǐn	佔領	V:	occupy
191.	jīngjì	經濟	N/SV:	economy, economics/ economic, economical
192.	jìnyàn	紀念	N/V:	to commemorate
	192.1 jìnyànr̀	紀念日	N:	commemoration day, anniversary
	192.2 jìnyànwù	紀念物	N:	souvenir
193.	jŕmíndì	殖民地	N:	colony
194.	jyāushè	交涉	V/N:	negotiate/ negotiation
195.	shāngchwán	商船	N:	commercial ship, merchant ship
196.	shr̀jūng	適中	SV:	be suitable, moderate; proper
197.	shǔyu	屬於	V:	belong to
198.	syīyǐn	吸引	V:	attract
199.	tǔdì	土地	N:	land, territory
200.	tùngkwài	痛快	SV:	be happy, satisfying
201.	tyàubǎn	跳板	N:	gangplank

202.	wǎnglái	往來	Ph:	coming and going
203.	yǔngjyǒu	永久	SV/A:	everlasting, eternal, permanent

Notes:

1.	Aùmén	澳門	PW:	Macau
2.	Syānggǎng	香港	PW:	Hong Kong
3.	Jyǒulúng	九龍	PW:	Kowloon
4.	Ywǎndūng	遠東	PW:	Far East

生詞練習

1. 九龍(lúng)靠近海的一部是一個半島.

2. a. 這個地方地位很好,商業一定會發展.

 b. 現在英國的國際地位沒有從前那麼高.

3. 那些港(gǎng)口雖然檢查的很利害,還是有人走私(sz̄).

4. 香港(Syānggǎng)的對岸(àn)是九龍(lúng).現在還是英國人的租借地.

5. 工業發達(dá)的國家交通也都發達(dá).

6. 按着國際公法,打仗的時候得好好兒的對別國的戰俘(fú).

7. 日本佔領中國的時候,對中國人民很壞.

8. a. 一個國家的經濟(jī)情形跟工業的發展關係很大.

 b. 他從前念的是經濟(jī).現在他教的也是經濟(jī).

 c. 中國的經濟(jī)情形一直就不好.

jì
d. 他很經濟,因為他家的孩子太多.

jì
9. a. 明天是他們結婚十年紀念,所以他們要
請很多客人.

jì
b. 七月四號是美國的重要紀念日.學校怎
jì
麼紀念這個日子?

yà
10. 東南亞 (South-East Asia) 在第二次世界大戰
jŕ
以前,差不多都是殖民地.

shè kwēi
11. 中國每次跟外國交涉都很吃虧.

12. 美國的商船常開到世界各國去.

13. 這個銀行因為地點適中,營業發展的很
快.

Syānggǎng shǔ
14. 香港是屬於中國的,英國就是向中國租
借的.

syīyǐn
15. 大城裏的工作機會比鄉下多,每年吸引
很多人去.

swǔn shr̄
16. a. 中國損失的土地沒有都收回來.

b. 在自由國家,農人可以有他們自己的土
地.

17. 上禮拜他們去旅行,玩兒的痛(tùng)快極了.

18. 以前日本人想用台灣作跳板(bǎn)進攻中國.

19. 紐約(Nyǒuywē)是美國最大的港口,有各國的商船來往.

20. 要是不想法子,世界上永(yǔng)久會有戰爭.

L.104

第三部　問題

(For instructor's classroom use.)

1. 鴉片戰爭的結果，除了開放五個海口以外，還有一個甚麼最大的損失？
2. 英國人為甚麼要香港？
3. 在經濟上香港對英國有甚麼好處？
4. 香港是一個很美麗的城市麼？
5. 到那去旅行的人多半坐甚麼去？
6. 香港對岸的九龍也是一個島麼？
7. 九龍也給了英國麼？
8. 為甚麼一個國家租另外一個國家的地方，就能租九十九年？
9. 中國能不能沒到時候就把九龍收回來？
10. 旅客到香港去可以買些甚麼東西？
11. 這些東西都很便宜麼？
12. 香港做衣裳方便不方便？為甚麼？
13. 香港的飯館有名麼？
14. 香港有一種特別的飯館那是甚麼？

15. 香港的天氣怎麼樣？

16. 香港九龍的附近還有別國的殖民地麼？

17. 葡萄牙人是怎麼佔領澳門的？

18. 葡萄牙人是甚麼時候永久的佔領澳門？

19. 半島跟島有甚麼不同？

20. 你到國外去旅行的時候，喜歡買紀念物麼？

21. 我們這個房子後頭的山屬於這個學校麼？

22. 你想這個學校的地位越來越重要麼？

23. 走私的商船可以算是犯法麼？為甚麼？

24. 中國的汽車工業很發達麼？

25. 一個國家經濟的發達跟工業商業都有很大的關係麼？

26. 要是一位好朋友死了，最好的法子紀念他是甚麼？

27. 美國現在還有殖民地麼？

L.104

28. 要是你把一件事做得很好，你覺得很痛快麼？

29. 跳板有什麼用？

30. 你覺得這個地方的風景很吸引人麼？甚麼地方最吸引人？

31. 一個地位很適中的地方商業很容易發達麼？

32. 要是我請你去替我跟他交涉一件事，你想你辦的了麼？

IV Translation Exercise

1. Kowloon is a peninsula opposite the Hongkong Island. It is a part of the British colony of Hongkong.

2. A peninsula is a land area surrounded by water on three sides and connected with the mainland on one side.

3. Japan occupied the Northeast of China until the end of the Second World War.

4. In the Communist countries, land belongs to the government. People cannot buy or sell land.

5. Every place he visited he bought some souvenirs. When he got home and took a closer look at them, he found that they were all made in Japan.

6. The United Nations believes that permenant peace can be maintained with the mutual understanding and tolerance by people of all races.

7. Passengers' luggage from abroad is inspected very strictly by the American Government. Smuggling is not possible.

8. Hongkong is a free port. Commercial ships from everyplace in the world bring merchandise of all kinds to that island. No wonder it is a colorful and interesting spot to visit in the Far East.

9. Central Park was built around the lake many year ago. That is why the location of the lake is right in the center of the park.

10. Cape Canaveral was changed to Cape Kennedy in commemoration of late President Kennedy.

11. The whole economic system of Hongkong is in the hands of the British people.

12. Merchandise from all over the world are being sold in Hongkong. They are cheaper even than in countries where they were made.

13. Businessmen in Hongkong try in every way to attract tourists. They have been very successful.

14. Residents in Hongkong and Kowloon are mainly Chinese.

15. Macao is an island opposite Hongkong. It was rented to Portugal by the Chinese government during the Ching Dynasty.

16. Washington's birthday is a commemoration day in the United States of America. All schools and business close for the day.

17. He was sent by the Japanese government to England to negociate with the British government for increasing the trade volume with Japan.

18. Delicious food is not necessarily expensive.

19. Is that organization still in existence?

20. China is an agricultural country, but its pastoral industries are not well developed.

21. The beautiful scenery of the sea attracts thousands of visitors to that island every year.

A.

中國俗話 (一)

廣東省,香港、Au澳門在中國南部,離北平很遠.這一帶地方的人說的話叫廣東話.廣東話的聲音跟句子構造都跟國語有很大的分別.廣東人覺得國語很不容易學.他們說的國語也比較別省的人說的難懂.中國人常說:「天不怕,地不怕,就怕廣東人說北平話」.中國有很多好像這一類的話,這一類的話叫俗話.這些俗話都是用不多的字就把一個看法,或是一個道理說得很清楚.所以我們說話演講的時候,常常喜歡用一兩句俗話.俗話多半都是在一個社會裏,你跟着我說,我跟着你說;父親告訴兒子,兒子又告訴他的兒子;這樣兒的一句話慢慢兒的就變成了人人都說的一句俗話了.

有一些俗話是告訴人怎麼作人的.好像:「救人救到底,送人送到家」.意思是開始作了一件事,無論如何應當把那件事作完了.「走錯了路回得來,說錯了話回不來」意思是一個人把話說出來以後,別人就聽見了,要改也改不了了.所以我們說話應當小心.

B. 句子

(一)市長的講演是「土地與人民」.

(二)法國太太小姐們對用香水真有研究.

(三)新兵受基本訓練也學一點兒槍砲的構造.

(四)作情報工作的人不會把秘密告訴你的.

(五)十月十號是中華民國一個很重要的 jì 紀念日.

(六)一個港口作戰的時候,也是一個海軍戰 lywè 畧據點吧?

(七)連長臉上的顏色都變了,對我們說:「無論如

何不許後退!」

(八)中國有一句俗話說:「住在附近的朋友比住在很遠的親戚好」.

(九)日本人統治東北的時候,重要的地方的衛兵都是日本人.

(十)美國西部城市的人口$\overset{\text{dzēng}}{\text{增}}$加了很多,工商業也跟着發展得比較以前快.

C. Characters (Nos.676-683)

676.	香	syāng	SV: fragrant, incense	香港 香水 香 jyāu	Hong Kong perfume banana
677.	港	gǎng (jyǎng)		香港 港口	Hong Kong port, harbour
678.	構	gòu	BF: to roof, to finish; to unite; mix	構造	to construct, to build; structure
679.	較	jyǎu	BF: compare	比較	compare, comparatively
680.	演	yǎn	V: perform	講演(演講)	lecture, to lecture
681.	講	jyǎng	V: explain, expound	講演(演講)	lecture, to lecture
682.	如	rú	BF: belike, as, if	如何	how
683.	何	hé	BF: what? how? why? which?	如何	how

VI WRITING

A. Writing (Characters 446-450)

烟 科 服

推 惜

B. Radicals

1. 火 (fire, 86) as in: 烟
2. 禾 (grain, 115) as in: 科
3. 月 (moon, 74) as in: 服
4. 扌 (hand, 64) as in: 推
5. 忄 (heart, 61) as in: 惜

C. Wade-Giles romanization drill

1. Exercise on initials dz and ts , and finals e, ei and wei:

INITIALS		FINALS		
Yale	W-G	Yale	W-G With Initials	W-G Without Initials
dz*	ts	e	-o,-e	o,e**
ts	ts'	ei	-ei	ei
		wei	-ui,-uei***	wei

** In W-G o and e as complete words are interchangeable. As finals, they are interchangeable only in the three sounds ko, ho and k'o which can also be spelled ke, he and k'e. In Yale e is always e whether as a final or a complete word.

*** While the final wei in Yale is spelled the same in all sounds using it, its equivalent in W-G is spelled -uei in kuei and k'uei and -ui in all other sounds using it.

2. Write down the W-G equivalents:

a. Sounds with initials dz and ts:

dze
tse

dzei

dzwei
tswei

b. Sounds with other initials learned in previous lessons:

che
de
e
ge
he
je
ke
le
ne
se
she
te

bei
dei
fei
gei
hei
jei
lei
mei
nei
pei
sei
shei
wei

chwei
dwei
gwei
hwei
jwei
kwei
shwei
swei
twei

c. Initials dz and ts combined with other finals learned in previous lessons:

dza
tsa

dzai
tsai

dzan
tsan

dzang
tsang

dzau
tsau

dzwan
tswan

---

* It is to be reminded here that when dz appears before the z- final group, one z is omitted: thus, dz, although it is really the combination of dz initial and z final.

3. The instructor will utter these sounds and ask students to write them down in both systems , changing tones from time to time.

4. Review all the sounds in paragraph 2, Less 100 asking students to write them down in both systems.

第一百零五課

第一部　對話

一個排長李成跟他的中士王華一塊看作戰地圖商量作戰命(mìng)令.

李:司(sz)令部剛剛來了作戰命(mìng)令,讓我們這一排明天過河攻擊敵人.這兒是作戰地圖,我們商量商量.

王:為甚麽這次攻擊就用我們這一排人呢?

李:連長在電話裏說,我們這一排這次攻擊,只是試(shr̀)一試(shr̀)敵人的陣地怎麽樣.

王:我們要過河,工兵給我們搭(dā)浮(fú)橋麽?

李:連長說不要工兵搭(dā)浮(fú)橋.我們這一排各人就舉着兵器用縱(dzùng)隊過河.

王:我們這次攻擊是不是從正面攻擊?

李:我們預備用正面攻擊的戰術.指揮(hwēi)官的戰略(lywè)是用小部隊正面攻擊,看看敵人的防禦工事怎麽樣,再決定以後的計劃.

王:現在我們的集結地區在河這邊兒.一過了河,我們的衝(chūng)鋒(fēng)位置就在河那邊.我們的側(tsè)翼(yì)是不是暴(bàu)露(lù)了?

李：我們的情報是敵人有一營步兵在河那邊。我們一過河，他們可能用包翼(yì)的戰術。

王：那麼，我們一定吃虧(kwēi)。敵人一營打我們一排，後頭又是河，又沒有空軍，或是戰車掩護，我們一個人也回不來吧。

李：司(sz̄)令部早計劃好了。作戰命(mìng)令上頭寫得很清楚。叫我們一過河，快一點跟敵人接觸(chù)。想法子破(pwò)壞敵人的障礙物(jàng ài wù)。等敵人一開始包翼(yì)，我們立(lì)刻撤(chè)退，避免敵人包圍(wēi)。

王：敵人的壕溝(háu gōu)前頭有沒有雷(léi)區？

李：這個不清楚。我們過了河一開始攻擊就知道了。

王：要破(pwò)壞敵人的鐵絲網，我們得預備鉗(chyán)子吧。

李：昨天司(sz̄)令部送來了十幾把鉗(chyán)子，一定夠用。

王：我還是不放心敵人的埋伏(mái fú)。

李：河那邊很平，看得很清楚。敵人可能包翼(yì)我們的側翼(tsè yì)，可是不可能有埋伏(mái fu)，因為沒有地方埋伏(mái fú)。

王：我們就是按(àn)計劃撤(chè)退，敵人也會追(jwēi)擊。我們的人員損失(ywán swǔn shr̄)一定很大。

李：司(sž)令部說派(pài)一連炮兵在河邊等着.我們一開始撤(chè)退,炮兵就用炮打追(jwēi)擊我們的敵人.

王：這個法子不錯.要是有飛機掩護更好.

李：司(sž)令部說這次小的交戰不用空軍.我寧(níng)可沒有飛機掩護.飛機沒有大炮容易瞄(myáu)準,很容易把我們自己打中了.

王：您說的很對.有炮兵掩護撤(chè)退,我們也就放心了.

李：我們這一排是步鎗排,有四班.你看那一班先過河?

王：我看先派(pài)一個步鎗班過去,跟着讓重兵器班過去,那兩個步鎗班最後過去.

李：重兵器班最後過去,不好麽?

王：重兵器班要是最後過去.步鎗班就沒有火力支(jr̄)援(ywán)了.

李：重兵器班第二批(pī)過去,很好.要是第一批(pī)過去,一有問題,我們這一排的火力支(jr̄)援(ywán)就都沒有了.

王：我們的重兵器班有兩個三英寸半的火箭(jyàn)筒(tǔng)跟兩挺(tǐng)三十口徑(jìng)的輕機鎗.可是有

一半都有毛病,最好換新的.

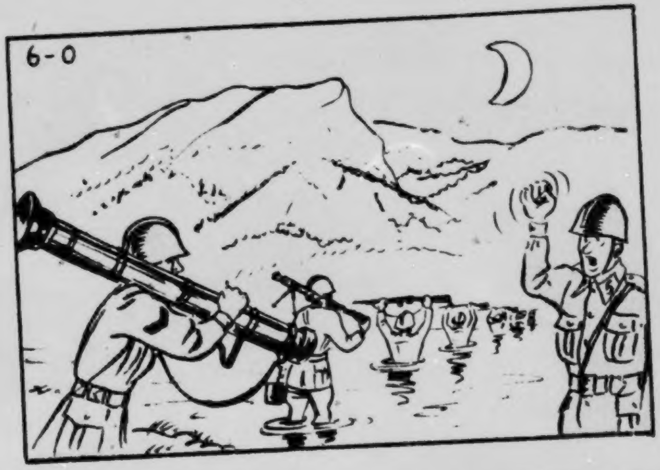
李:我已經給連指揮(hwēi)所打電話,連長說先借給我們一個火箭(jyàn)筒(tǔng)跟一挺(tǐng)輕機鎗,等我們那些壞的收拾(shr)好了再還.

王:重兵器班的下士王明,這些時候好像精神不太好.您看讓他休息這次,怎麼樣?

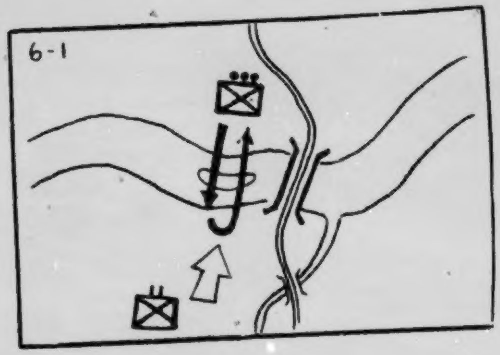
李:他在那班很多日子,弟兄(syūng)們都喜歡他.現在換不太好.你跟他談談,告訴他這次攻擊很要緊.他那班的任務很要緊.他得好好的領導(dǎu)他的班才行.

王:我一定跟他談談.

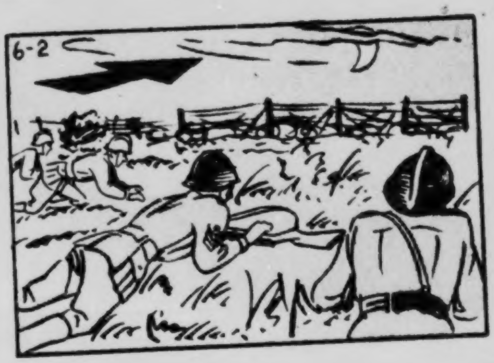
6-0



6-1



6-2



L.105

Military Subject
Translation, Basic Dialogue

A platoon leader, Lǐ Chéng, looks at an operational map with his sergeant, Wáng Hwá. They discuss operational orders.

Lǐ: We have just received orders from headquarters saying that we are going to cross the river and attack the enemy. Here is the battle map. Let us discuss it.

Wáng: Why is it that only our platoon is to be used?

Lǐ: Our company commander said that this time our platoon will attack only to find out how the enemy position is.

Wáng: Are the engineers going to build the pontoon bridge for us to cross the river?

Lǐ: Our company commander said that we won't need the engineers to build the pontoon bridge for us. The soldiers of this platoon will hold their weapons high in the air and cross the river in column.

Wáng: Is our attack going to be a frontal attack?

Lǐ: We are planning to use the frontal attack. Our commander's strategy is to use small units in making a frontal attack, and see how the enemy defense is. Then we will decide on our plan later.

Wáng: At the present time, our assembly area is on this side of the river. As soon as we cross the river, our assault position would be on the other side. Are our flanks going to be exposed?

Lǐ: According to our intelligence report, the enemy has a battalion of infantry on the other side of the river. As soon as we cross the river, the enemy might use outflanking tactics.

Wáng: In that case, we will certainly get stung. Fighting one battalion of the enemy with a single platoon, with the river behind us, without any air force cover or tanks would mean that none of us would be able to come back.

Lǐ: Headquarters has its plans well in hand. On the battle order it says very clearly that after we cross the river, we will quickly contact the enemy and try to destroy enemy obstacles. When the enemy starts outflanking us, we will immediately withdraw to avoid being surrounded by the enemy.

Wáng: Is there a mine field in front of the enemy trenches?

Lǐ: I do not know for sure. We will know as soon as we cross the river.

Wáng: In order to cut the enemy's barbed wire entanglements, we probably will have to prepare cutters.

Lǐ: Headquarters has sent over some ten cutters. They will surely be enough.

Wáng: I still cannot be assured about an enemy ambush.

Lǐ: It is very level ground on the other side of the river. This can be seen very clearly. The enemy might outflank our flanks, but he cannot ambush us because there is no place for the ambush.

Wáng: Even if we withdraw according to plan, the enemy would pursue, and our casualties would certainly be heavy.

Lǐ: Headquarters says that they will send an artillery company to wait on this side of the river As soon as we withdraw, the artillery will bombard the enemy pursuing us.

Wáng: This is a good idea. It would be even better if there were air cover.

Lǐ: Headquarters says for such minor contacts the air force would not be used. I would rather not have air cover. Airplanes cannot aim at targets as accurately as artillery pieces. Sometimes we hurt our own men.

Wáng: You are right. If we have artillery to cover our withdrawal, that would be enough. We can rest at ease then.

Lǐ: Our platoon is an infantry platoon with four squads. Which do you think should cross the river first?

Wáng: I think we should let an infantry squad cross first, then the heavy weapons squad follow them. The other two infantry squads can be the last ones to cross.

Lǐ: Isn't it better to have the heavy weapons squad cross last?

L.105

Wáng: If the heavy weapons squad crosses last, the infantry squad would have no fire support.

Lǐ: It is all right that the heavy weapons squad crosses as the second batch. If the heavy weapons squad would cross first, our platoon would not have any fire support if there were any problem.

Wáng: In our heavy weapons squad there are two 3.5 inch rocket launchers and two 30 mm light machine guns. But half of them are defective. It is best that they be replaced by new ones.

Lǐ: I already called the company commander at the command post. He lent us a rocket launcher and a light machine gun. When ours have been repaired, we can return theirs.

Wáng: Cpl. Wang Ming of the heavy weapons squad does not seem to be in very good spirits. Do you think we should let him rest this time?

Lǐ: He has been with that squad for a long time. All the men like him. It is not good if we replace him now. You talk to him and tell him this attack is very important, and his squad's mission is also very important. He must lead his squad well this time.

Wáng: I certainly will discuss it with him.

第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

204.	bàulù	暴露	SV:	exposed
205.	bāuyì	包翼	V:	outflank
206.	chūngfēngwèijr̀	衝鋒位置	N:	assault position
207.	chyándz	鉗子	N:	wire cutter, pincer
208.	dzùngdwèi	縱隊	N:	column
209.	dzwòjàndìtú	作戰地圖	N:	operational map
210.	dzwòjànmìnglìng	作戰命令	N:	operational order
211.	gèrén	各人	N:	each person
	211.1 gèwèi	各位	Ph:	all of you (ladies and gentlemen)
	211.2 gèchù	各處	PW:	everywhere
212.	jànlywè	戰略	N:	strategy
	212.1 jànlywèjyā	戰略家	N:	strategist
213.	jèngmyàngūngjī	正面攻擊	N:	frontal attack
214.	jíjyédìchyū	集結地區	N:	assembly area
215.	jùngbīngchìbān	重兵器班	N:	weapons squad
	215.1 bīngchì	兵器	N:	weapons
216.	jřhwēigwān	指揮官	N:	commander
	216.1 jřhwēiswǒ	指揮所	N:	command post
217.	jyāujàn	交戰	V/N:	engage, engagement
218.	jyēchwò	接觸	V/N:	contact
219.	jyǔ	舉	V:	raise
220.	jwēijī	追擊	V:	pursue
221.	kūngjyàngbùdwèi	空降部隊	N:	airborne unit
	221.1 kūngjyàngshr̄	空降師	N:	airborne division

222.	lĭngdău	領導	V/N:	lead, leadership
223.	máifú	埋伏	V/N:	ambush
224.	nìsyí	逆襲	V/N:	counterattack
225.	pī	批	M:	batch, group
226.	tsèyì	側翼	N:	flank
	226.1 dzwŏyì	左翼	N:	left flank
	226.2 yòuyì	右翼	N:	right flank
	226.3 lyăngyì	兩翼	N:	both flanks
227.	yănhù	掩護	V/N:	cover
	227.1 yănhùbùdwèi	掩護部隊	N:	covering unit

生詞練習

1. a. 這兩種兵器差不多一樣,很難比較.

b. chūngfēng 衝鋒的時候,用輕兵器比較方便.

2. a. 敵人的正面陣地非常難進攻的時候,最好用包 yì 翼的戰術.

b. 包 yì 翼敵人,可以避免太大的 swǔn shr̄ 損失.

3. 步兵到了 chūngfēng 衝鋒位 jr̀ 置的時候,所有的重兵器都應當停住射擊.

4. chyán 鉗子是工兵 pwò hwài 破壞鐵絲網最好的工具.

5. 中共常常在作戰的時候,把他們的部隊分成很多 dzùng 縱隊.

6. 無論甚麼戰爭,沒有作戰地圖就沒法子計劃作戰.

7. 指 hwēi 揮官在下作戰 mìng 命令以前,得先得到很多關於敵人的情報.

8. a. 各人都有他們自己的計劃.

b. 今天我們請各位到這兒來參觀的目的

是給各位介紹幾種新武器.

c. 世界上各$\overset{\text{chù}}{\text{處}}$都有各$\overset{\text{chù}}{\text{處}}$特別的風俗.

9. a. 每個戰爭都得有詳細的戰$\overset{\text{lywè}}{\text{略}}$.

b. 沒有戰$\overset{\text{lywè}}{\text{略}}$的戰爭是一定會打$\overset{\text{bài}}{\text{敗}}$的.

10. a. 要是我們的兵比敵人多,可以用正面攻擊.

b. 正面攻擊的時候,一定有砲兵火力的$\overset{\text{jr}}{\text{支}}\overset{\text{ywán}}{\text{援}}$.

11. 集結地區的上空,一定有空軍掩護.要不然很容易受敵人空軍的攻擊.

12. 中國陸軍裡頭,每一個連有三個重兵器$\overset{\text{bān}}{\text{班}}$.

13. a. 參謀的職務是幫助指$\overset{\text{hwēi}}{\text{揮}}$官作戰的事情.

b. 作戰的時候,在指$\overset{\text{hwēi}}{\text{揮}}$所除了有線電話以外,常常也有無線電話.

14. 要是各國用商量的法子解決問題,就不會交戰了

15. 他恐怕不能把這張桌子舉起來.

16. 關於這件事情我已經跟我的朋友接觸(chwò)了很多次了.

17. a. 空降部隊可以在無論甚麼地方,甚麼時候跟敵人作戰.

b. 第二次世界大戰的時候,美國的空降部隊比德國多,一共有七個空降師(shr̄).

18. a. 在打仗的時候指揮(hwēi)官的領導(dǎu)比飛機大砲更重要.

b. 第二次世界大戰的時候,艾森豪(Aì sēn háu)(Eisenhower)將軍領導(dǎu)軍隊在歐洲(Ōujōu)登陸.

19. 敵人的軍隊,中了我們的埋伏(mái fú)以後,損失(swǔnshr̄)很大.

20. 敵人的正面攻擊部隊,死傷很重.我們的指揮(hwēi)官覺得這是逆襲(nì syí)最好的機會.

21. 我們的登陸部隊分四批(pī)在敵人的沿(yán)海登陸.

L.105

tsè yì

22. a. 我們的正面雖然非常好,可是側翼的兵不夠.

yì yì

b. 我們的左翼是第六十二團,右翼是第五

shr̄

師的第十四團.

hwēi yì yì

c. 我們的指揮官決定包翼敵人的右翼.

yì wéi

d. 兩翼包圍敵人,需要很多的兵,要不然不成

23. a. 攻擊敵人的時候,除了砲兵的掩護以外

jyǎ

也得有裝甲兵的掩護.

b. 攻擊的時候,要是沒有空軍的掩護,死傷一定很大.

c. 這次攻擊敵人,我們掩護部隊掩護得很

swǔnshr̄

好,所以損失很小.

第三部　問題

L.105

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 打仗的時候，要是兩翼暴露了，有什麼危險？
2. 打仗的時候包翼敵人有甚麼好處？
3. 包翼戰術是甚麼戰術？
4. 甚麼是衝鋒位置？
5. 工兵為甚麼得用鉗子？
6. 甚麼是縱隊？
7. 甚麼是作戰地圖？
8. 地圖都是作戰地圖麼？
9. 甚麼是作戰命令？
10. 你們各人有各人的書嗎？
11. 打仗的時候兵各人做各人的事嗎？
12. 打仗的時候，戰略為甚麼很要緊？
13. 第二次世界大戰的時候，最有名的戰略家有幾個？都是誰？
14. 甚麼是正面攻擊？

15. 請你比較正面攻擊跟包翼戰術?

16. 甚麼是集結地區?

17. 攻擊以前部隊在集結地區做些甚麼事?

18. 美國陸軍的重兵器班都有些甚麼武器?

19. 指揮官是甚麼人?

20. 為甚麼指揮官的戰略戰術都很要緊?

21. 指揮所是甚麼地方?

22. 跟敵人交戰以前得預備些甚麼?

23. 打仗的時候,那些部隊先跟敵人接觸?

24. 要是你常跟一個人接觸,你為甚麼一定知道他得很清楚?

25. 學生有問題問先生為甚麼得先舉手?

26. 過河的時候兵為甚麼得把步槍舉起來?

27. 甚麼部隊是空降部隊?

28. 美國陸軍的師都是空降師嗎?

29. 打仗的時候指揮官的領導為甚麼很要緊?

30. 第二次世界大戰的時候誰領導美國在歐洲的軍隊?
31. 打仗的時候為甚麼得小心敵人的埋伏?
32. 要是你在一個地方埋伏等着敵人,為甚麼不可以大聲說話?
33. 甚麼是逆襲?
34. 這個月我們學校有大批新學生來嗎?
35. 打仗的時候為甚麼得注意你們的側翼?
36. 打仗的時候,左翼跟右翼兵得一樣多嗎?
37. 打仗的時候陸軍得有空軍的掩護嗎?
38. 甚麼是掩護部隊?

IV Translation Exercise

1. Our command post at the front has been moved to a new location behind the woods.

2. Under the leadership of General Wang all the soldiers fought very bravely.

3. The third battalion, our reserves, has been covering our troops in advancing on both flanks.

4. This batch of newly arrived airborne soldiers are from the front. They are to take two weeks' rest here before they go back to the front again.

5. I found this enemy operational map lying in the mud near the assembly area.

6. Our commander's plan is to make a frontal attack with all our forces.

7. We should be prepared to fight in case the enemy would use outflanking tactics after we cross the river.

8. Yesterday morning, three of our fighters met an emeny plane in the air above the sea and were engaged in fierce battle for half an hour before the enemy plane was shot down.

9. General Wang is one of the five famous strategists in our country.

10. As soon as he saw us approaching the woods he came out with his hands raised and said "I am your friend."

11. If the enemy is not nearby, then who cut all our barb-wired entanglements last night.

12. Our assembly area is behind the hill on the south side of the river.

13. If our soldiers cross the river in columns at night, they will be able to occupy hill "213" before dawn.

14. Airborne Division Commander Wang will visit our division commander and discuss how we can coordinate with the airborne troops in the next attack.

15. Our company commander is at the command post. He has not come back here for a week.

16. In the heavy weapon squad, there are two light machine guns and two rocket launchers.

17. We captured an enemy officer and found an operational map on him.

18. According to our intelligence reports, our manpower is three times the enemy's. We should be able to make this counterattack a great victory.

19. As soon as the enemy had contact with us, they realized that their manpower was weak, and began to withdraw.

20. The ambush was not successful last time because the surroundings were not favorable for such tactics.

中國俗話 (二)

A.

在這一課我們繼續討論中國的俗話.有一種俗話,說的是人的經驗:「不怕慢,只怕站」意思是:無論作甚麼事,慢一點兒沒關係;可是千萬別停住不作了.「紙裏包不住火」的意思是:不能把紙包住火.火一定把紙燒了,還是看得見.不管多秘密的事情,早晚會讓人知道的.所以不應當作的事情,最好別作.

還有一些中國俗話跟西方的俗話的意思差不多.我們隨便舉兩個例子:(一)西方的是:「兩個人的頭腦比一個人的好」.中國的是:「二人同心黄土成金」意思都是叫人合作.(二)西方的是:「有一點兒學問是很危險的事情」,中國的是:「活到老,學到老,還有三分學不到」說法不一樣,其實意思都是叫人別得了一點兒知識就以為

自己懂得很多.

俗話也叫俗語.有機會要是能把中國所有的俗話翻譯成英文 dàu 倒是一件很有意思的工作.

B. 句子

(一)其實那位專家的講演,沒有一個人懂.

(二)腦子不太清楚的人,最好別研究科學.

(三)無論如何,請你跑回家把譯電本拿回來還給他們.

(四) Bì 畢業以後到外國去作事,別忘了沒燒過的水不能喝.

(五)要是你沒舉例,我簡直不明白你說的那些句子構造問題.

(六)在香港作進出口買賣,手續不算太複雜,可是也不太簡單.

(七)一個軍隊的進攻 chè 撤退的時間,都是秘密,不能讓敵人知道.

(八)因為戰事的發展,我們的戰 lywè 略有了改變,戰

lywè 畧改變了,據點也改變了.

(九)香港對 àn 岸就是九 lúng 龍一百多年前中國租借了給英國.英國要繼續租借下去.

(十)我們每天都有翻譯.把英文翻譯成中文,比較把中文翻成英文難多了.

C. Characters (Nos. 684-690)

684.	繼 継	jì	BF:	to connect, to continue, to follow, to adopt	繼續	to continue to, to connect to carry on
685.	續 続	syù	BF:	to connect, add to, to continue, to join on	繼續	to continue, to connect, to carry on,
686.	燒	shāu	BF:	to burn, to heat, to bake, to roast, to cook	燒水 燒飯 發燒	to heat water to cook food to have a fever, fever
687.	例	lì	N:	a law, a regulation, a custom, precedent	例子	example
688.	腦	nǎu	N:	brain, mind	腦子	brain
689.	實 实	shŕ	BF:	be real, true	結實 其實	firm, strong really, in fact, as a matter of fact
690.	譯	yì	BF:	to interpret to translate	翻譯 譯電本	to interpret to translate telegraphical code book

VI WRITING

A. Writing (Characters 451-455)

音　　樂　　跳

(乐)

决　　度

決

B. Radicals

1. 音 (sound, 180) as the word: 音
2. 木 (wood, 75) as in: 樂
3. 𧾷 (foot, 157) as in: 跳
4. 冫 (ice, 15) as in: 决
5. 氵 (water, 85) as in: 決
6. 广 (shelter, 53) as in: 度

第一百零(líng)六課

太平洋的島嶼(yǔ)

第一部 對話

黃:張先生您講台灣的時候,沒有提到琉球羣(Lyóu Chyóu Chyún)島.為甚麼?

張:因為琉球羣(Lyóu Chyóu Chyún)島現在不是屬(shǔ)於中國的.一八九五年以前,琉球羣(Lyóu Chyón Chyún)島是中國的.後來被日本佔領統治.第二次世界大戰的時候,美軍為了打琉球羣(LyóuChyóuChyún)島死傷很利(lì)害.

黃:不但打琉球羣(LyóuChyóuChyún)島,我們的損失(swǔn shr̄)很大,並且在太平洋各島作戰我們都有很多傷亡(shāng wáng).

張:既然(jì rán)你對於太平洋的戰事知道的這麼清楚,我現在問你幾個問題,請你給我們解釋解釋.

黃:只要我知道,我一定說.

張:第一,先請你把美國在太平洋裏的島嶼(yǔ)說一說.

黃:現在夏威夷(Wēi Yí)已經是美國的一州(jōu)了.往西有中途(tú)島,威克(Wēi Kè)島,這兩個在戰略(lywè)上很重要.再往西就是關島.

張:很好.請你把關島南邊的羣(chyún)島分析(syī)分析(syī).

黄:從關島往西有菲律濱羣(Fēi Lyù Bīn Chyún)島,現在是一個獨立(dú lì)國.從前是美國的屬(shǔ)地.菲律濱(Fēi Lyù Bīn)跟中國美國都是好朋友.

張:往南,島嶼(yǔ)就越(ywè)來越(ywè)多吧.

黄:往南,叫南洋羣(chyún)島.再往南就是澳洲(Àu Jōu)跟新西蘭(Lán).

張:那麽請你再說一說南洋羣(chyún)島的情形.

黄:南洋羣(chyún)島的情形,我不太清楚.聽說那些島上華僑(chyáu)很多,跟中國的關係很密切(chyè).請您給我們講講吧.

張:從前那些島是在英國跟荷蘭(Hé Lán)的勢力範圍(fàn wéi)以內(nèi).現在荷蘭(Hé Lán)跟英國的勢力,在南洋已經減(jyǎn)少了.現在印尼(Yìn Ní)是一個獨立(dú lì)國了.

黄:甚麽是印尼(Yìn Ní)?

張:印尼(Yìn Ní)就是印度尼西亞(Yìn Ní Yà)的簡稱(chēng).

黄:英國在南洋的勢力還存在麽?

張:還有.馬來亞(Yà)雖然也獨立(dú lì)了,可是跟英國的關係還很好,也很密切(chyè).婆羅洲(Pwō Lwó Jōu)的北部,新幾內亞(nèi Yà)的東部還屬(shǔ)於英國.

黄:聽說新加坡(Pwō)比香港還美麗(lì),是真的麽?

張:我沒去過,可是我也那麼聽說,是世界第一流的海軍基地,是從印(Yìn)度洋到中國,日本,菲律濱(Fēi Lyù Bīn),必須(syū)經過的地方.

黃:靠近太平洋北部的那些島嶼(yǔ),好像沒有甚麼問題似(shr̀)的.

張:不見得.日本本國的幾個島現在沒有問題,可是日本北邊的庫頁(Kù Yè)島就是日本跟俄(È)國爭來爭去的地方.

黃:為甚麼相(syāng)爭?

張:一九零(líng)五年日俄(È)戰爭以前,庫頁(Kù Yè)島都是俄(È)國的.日俄(È)戰爭,俄(È)國失敗(shr̄ bài)了,把庫頁(Kù Yè)島的南部給日本了.現在因為第二次世界大戰日本失敗(shr̄ bài)了,俄(È)國想都要回去.

黃:張先生,您還沒說澳洲(Aù Jōu)跟新西蘭(Lán)呢.

張:那是兩個獨立(dú lì)國.澳洲(Aù Jōu)的畜牧(syù mù),農業都很有名.新西蘭(Lán)的公共衛生辦的最好,平均起來,人的壽(shòu)命最長.

黃:我很喜歡到那些地方去看看.不知道有機會沒有?

張:我希望你有機會可以到那些地方去看看.

Translation, Basic Dialogue

Islands in the Pacific

Hwáng: Mr. Jāng, when you talked about Taiwan, why didn't you mention the Ryukyu Islands?

Jāng: Because the Ryukyu Islands do not belong to China now. Before 1895, the Ryukyu Islands were Chinese. Later, they were occupied and ruled by the Japanese. In the Second World War, American forces suffered heavy casualties when they fought for these islands.

Hwáng: Not only did we suffer great losses in fighting for these islands, we also had a lot of casualties while fighting for the other islands in the Pacific.

Jāng: Since you know so much about the Pacific War, let me ask you some questions. Please give us an explanation on these.

Hwáng: As long as I know something about them, I shall be glad to say something.

Jāng: First, please tell us about the American islands in the Pacific.

Hwáng: Hawaii is now an American state. To its west, there are the Midway Islands, and Wake Island. These two are strategically important. To their west, there is Guam.

Jāng: Very well. Please analyze the islands to the south of Guam.

Hwáng: From Guam looking west, we find the Philippine Islands. Today it is an independent state although it formerly belonged to America. She is a nation friendly to both China and the United States.

Jāng: More and more islands are found toward the south, right?

Hwáng: Toward the south there are the Southern Pacific islands. A bit further south, there is Australia and New Zealand.

Jāng: In that case, please talk about the conditions of the South Pacific islands again.

Hwáng: I am not very clear on conditions in those islands. I heard that there are many overseas Chinese in these islands. They are very close to the Chinese in China. Will you please discuss this with us?

Jāng: Formerly, these islands were within the British and the Dutch spheres of influence. Now British and Dutch influence has diminished. "Yìnní" is an independent country today.

Hwáng: What is "Yìnní"?

Jāng: "Yìnní" is the abbreviation for Indonesia.

Hwáng: Is there still any British influence among the South Pacific Islands?

Jāng: There still is. Although Malaya is independent now, she maintains good and close relationship with Great Britain. North Borneo and the eastern portion of New Guinea still belong to her.

Hwáng: I heard that Singapore is prettier than Hong Kong. Is this true?

Jāng: Although I have never been there, I also heard this. It is a first class navy base. It is a place you must pass when you go to China, Japan, and the Philippines from the Indian Ocean.

Hwáng: It seems that there are no problems concerning those islands in the Northern Pacific.

Jāng: I don't see it this way. There are no questions about the islands of Japan herself. But the Sakhalin Island, to the North of Japan, is a point of contention between Japan and Russia.

Hwáng: Why did they fight for Sakhalin?

Jāng: Prior to the Japanese-Russian War, the Sakhalin Island was Russian. In that war, Russia was defeated, and the southern part of that island was given to Japan. Now, after the Second World War and the defeat of Japan, Russia wants to have it back.

Hwáng: Mr. Jāng, you have not talked about Australia and New Zealand.

L.106

Jāng: Those two are independent nations. The pastoral industries and agriculture of Australia are very famous. The public health of New Zealand is the best in the world. Their average life expectancy is the highest.

Hwáng: I would like very much to visit these places. I don't know whether I will have the chance.

Jāng: I hope that you will have an opportunity to visit these places.

第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

228.	bújyànde	不見得	Ph:	not necessarily
229.	dǎuyǔ	島嶼	N:	island
230.	dìyilyóu	第一流	Ph:	first class
231.	dúlì	獨立	SV/N:	be independent/ independence
232.	fànwéi	範圍	N:	sphere, jurisdiction, range
233.	fēnsyī	分析	V/N:	analyze/ analysis
234.	gūnggùng wèishēng	公共衛生	N:	public health
235.	hwáchyáu	華僑	N:	overseas Chinese
236.	jìrán	既然	MA:	sice it is so, since
237.	jōu	州	N:	state
238.	jyǎnchēng	簡稱	Ph:	abbreviated name, abbreviation
239.	jyǎnshǎu	減少	V:	reduce, diminish
239.1	jyǎn	減	V:	reduce, diminish, subtract
240.	mìchyè	密切	SV:	be close, intimate
241.	shāngwáng	傷亡	V/N:	injured and dead/ casualties
242.	shr̀lì	勢力	N:	strength, influence
243.	shòumìng	壽命	N:	a man's allotted life span
244.	shǔdì	屬地	N:	dependencies
245.	syāngjēng	相爭	V:	at variance with each other

246.	syùmù	畜牧	N:	annimal husbandry; pastoral industry
247.	tswúndzài	存在	V/N:	exist/ existence

Notes

1.	Aùjōu	澳洲	PW:	Australia (as a continent and nation)
2.	Gwāndǎu	關島	PW:	Guam
3.	Jūngtúdǎu	中途島	PW:	Midway Island
4.	Kùyèdǎu	庫頁島	PW:	Sakhalin Island
5.	Lyóuchyóu Chyúndǎu	琉球羣島	PW:	Ryukyu Islands
6.	Nányáng Chyúndǎu	南洋羣島	PW:	South Pacific Islands
7.	Pwōlwójōu	婆羅洲	PW:	Borneo
8.	Syàwēiyí	夏威夷	PW:	Hawaii
9.	Syīnjīnèiyǎ	新幾內亞	PW:	New Guinea
10.	Syīnjyāpwō	新加坡	PW:	Singapore
11.	Syīnsyīlán	新西蘭	PW:	New Zealand
12.	Wēikè	威克	PW:	Wake Island
13.	Yìnní	印尼	PW:	Indonesia

生詞練習

1. 事情很多.一個鐘頭不見得作的完.

2. 在南洋有很多島嶼(yǔ),風景很美

3. 那個飯館兒可以算是第一流的.

4. a. 美國獨立(lì)以後,各方面發展的都很快.

b. 現在非洲(jōu)有很多新獨立(lì)的國家.

5. 這個問題包括(kwò)的範圍(fànwéi)很大,應當仔(dž)細的討論.

6. 這個問題不那麼簡單,應當仔(dž)細分析(syī)以後再決定.

7. 那個國家因為對公共衛生不注意,每年死很多人.

8. 美國的華僑(chyáu)大多數是廣東人,很能作事.

9. 你既(jì)然不贊成,為甚麼跟他們去呢?

10. 美國以前有四十八州(jōu),現在有五十州(jōu).

11. 中國是中華民國的簡稱(chēng).

12. a. 第二次世界大戰以後,英國跟法國的殖(jŕ)

民地都減(jyǎn)少了.

12. b. 五減(jyǎn)三是二.

13. 工業跟商業的關係很密切.

14. 第二次世界大戰,中國傷亡(wáng)的兵,到底有多少,現在還沒有統計.

15. 以前英國在亞(yǎ)洲(jōu)的勢力很大.

16. 公共衛生對於人民的壽命(shòumìng)影響很大.

17. 現在英國的屬(shǔ)地已經減(jyǎn)少了很多,屬(shǔ)地都獨立(lì)了.

18. 兩方面相(syāng)爭,常常讓第三方面的人得到好處.

19. 按(Àn)着那個地方的情形看,發展畜牧(syù mù)可以很有希望.

20. 要是兩國相(syāng)爭,一定有一國不能存在.

21. 中國有第一流的手工藝(yì),可惜出品(pǐn)不多.

第三部　問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 張先生講台灣的時候,為什麼沒提到琉球羣島?
2. 琉球羣島本來是中國的麼?什麼時候?
3. 後來給誰佔領了?
4. 現在屬於那國管?
5. 美國打琉球羣島的時候死傷很多麼?
6. 美國在太平洋有些什麼島?
7. 這些島當中有那些島在戰略上很重要?
8. 關島的西邊有什麼羣島?
9. 菲律濱羣島從前是美國的屬地,現在呢?
10. 關島往南的那些羣島叫什麼?
11. 南洋羣島再往南有些什麼地方?
12. 南洋羣島的中國人多不多?
13. 南洋羣島從前是那些國的勢力範圍?
14. 現在英國在南洋羣島還有勢力和影响麼?

15. 南洋羣島當中有那些國家已經独立了?

16. 新加坡在那國?

17. 新加坡有世界上第一流的什麼設備,在交通上為什麼重要?

18. 新加坡比香港更美麼?

19. 太平洋北部的那些島有什麼問題?

20. 為什麼日本人跟俄國人要爭庫頁島?

21. 澳洲是独立國,這個國家什麼最有名?

22. 新西蘭也是一個独立的國家,這個國家什麼事情辦得最好?人的壽命平均起來長不長?

23. 一七七六年對你有什麼意思?

24. 這個學校英文的簡称是甚麼?

25. 做一件事以前,應當好好兒的分析麼?為什麼?

26. 既然住在外國的中國人被叫做華僑,那麼住在外國的美國人可以被叫做美僑麼?

27. 公共衛生辦的好壞跟人的壽命有很密切的關係麼?

28. 美國現在有多少洲?

29. 這個學校的先生都是第一流的先生麼?

30. 研究中國的地理歷史都是你們應當學的範圍麼?為什麼?

31. 要是我說你雖然是美國人,可是不見得美國的情形你都懂你想我說的對麼?為什麼?

32. 一百減九十九等於九十九減九十八麼?為什麼?

IV Translation Exercise

1. The United States of America consists of fifty states.

2. Guam is a small island in the Pacific Ocean.

3. In San Francisco we can see overseas Chinese everywhere.

4. N. Y. is the abbreviation of New York.

5. Since you are not going to buy it, why do you care who is going to buy it.

6. Most of the first class restaurants in the Hawaii Islands are owned by the Chinese.

7. During World War II, casualties of Chinese Army were not larger than those of the Japanese army.

8. In Chinese language, abbreviations are not used frequently.

9. The price of everything in that store has been reduced by half since last Monday. My sister bought a lot of things there yesterday.

10. Australia has been known as the cleanest place in the world. I would like to visit it some day.

11. The life expectancy of the people in the Far East is much shorter than that of people in Europe.

12. Indonesia is an independent nation now. But it is possible that some foreigners still have influence in their government.

13. Malaya does not belong to Great Britain, but she has a very close relationship with Great Britain.

14. Since you don't know anything about it, you should not make any comments about it.

15. On board this ship, there are two overseas Chinese. One is an officer, the other is a sailor.

16. Singapore is a seaport and the capital of a former British colony in Southeast Asia.

17. All intelligence reports have to be thoroughly analyzed by experts in our headquarters before we take any action.

18. In 1944, near the Midway Island, the American and Japanese Navies had a historically famous sea battle, and the Japanese Navy was defeated.

19. What he said is not necessarily true. Don't be so upset.

20. India became an independent country in 1947.

V. Reading

A. 新聞廣播

中國無線電廣播新聞的時候,用的字有點兒像一個很簡單的報告.大概是因為他們希望能在很短的時間報告很多的新聞;所以用這個法子.報告員常用「於」代替「在」,用「與」代替「跟」.

以下是幾個新聞廣播的例子:

「香港消息:某(mǒu)國商人計劃明年夏季(jì)於香港商業地區建築一個大旅館.」

「中國與日本於明天下午討論發展兩國經濟問題」

「昨天王將軍與海軍參謀長,討論兩個問題:第一是防守台灣海峽(syá)問題,其次是海軍的訓練與給養問題.」

「印(Yìn)度北部與中國大陸西南部相聯接.最近因為交界問題.雙方派兵,情形非常緊張.

B. 句子

(一)在歷史上兩個相連接的國家很少能避免戰爭的.

(二)一個人膽子的大小,跟一個人$\overset{\text{tsūng}}{\text{聰}}$明不$\overset{\text{tsūng}}{\text{聰}}$有關係沒有?

(三)無論如何,我也要繼續把「罪與$\overset{\text{fá}}{\text{罰}}$」這本書翻譯完了,才翻譯別的書.

(四)派一個負責聯絡兩國事情的高級聯絡人員,必得得到雙方同意.

(五)說到一個國家的經濟很發展,也就是說他們的農業工業商業很發展.

(六)第二次世界大戰的時候,日本進攻香港英國把所有秘密的公事都燒了.

(七)您比較比較就知道中英文的句子構造分

別不算太多,所以中文不算太難學.

(八)國防語言學院的學生受完了基本訓練才來念書的.不在軍隊服務的學生很少.

(九)有的電台每半個鐘頭就有一次新聞廣播.每次廣播五分鐘,廣播員的報告得又清楚又快.

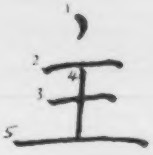
(十)一位語言專家在演講的時候,舉了一個例子,說明廣東話一共有九聲,其實常說的只有六聲.

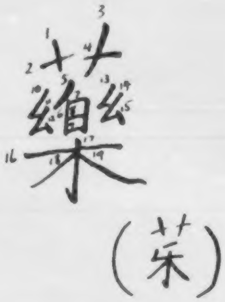
C. Characters (Nos. 691-698)

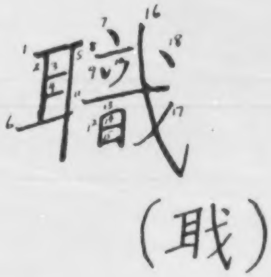
691.	廣	gwǎng	BF:	broad, wide, enlarged	廣播	to broadcast or broadcast
692.	播	bwò	BF:	to sow, publish	廣播	to broadcast
693.	員	ywán	N:	an official personal	廣播員	broadcaster
694.	濟 济	jì	BF:	to help, cross over	經濟	economics, finances
695.	訓	syùn	BF:	instruct, advise	訓練	to drill, to train or training
696.	相	syāng	BF:	mutual	相爭 相聯接	to fight, to compete joined, connected
697.	雙 双	shwāng	M:	a couple, double, pair, twin	雙方	both sides
698.	派	pài	V:	to send, to dispute, to appoint	派兵	to send troops

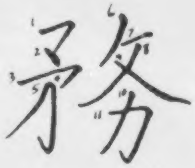
VI WRITING

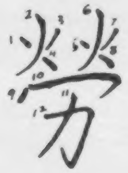
A. Writing (Characters 456-460)











B. Radicals

1.	丶 (a point, 3)	as in:	主
2.	艹 (grass, 140)	as in:	藥
3.	耳 (ear, 128)	as in:	職
4.	矛 (lance, 110)	as in:	務
5.	力 (strength, 19)	as in:	勞

C. Wade-Giles romanization drill

1. Exercise on initial r and finals en and eng:

INITIALS		FINALS*		
Yale	W-G	Yale	W-G With initials	W-G Without initials
r	j	en	-en	en
		eng	-eng	eng

* Note these two finals are spelled exactly the same in both systems, with or without initials.

2. Write down the W-G equivalents:

a. Combinations of the above initial and finals:

ren reng

b. The above finals combined with other initials learned in previous lessons:

ben
chen
dzen
en
fen
gen
hen
jen
ken
men
nen
pen
sen
shen
tsen
wen

beng
cheng
deng
dzeng
eng
feng
geng
heng
jeng
keng
leng
meng
neng
peng
seng
sheng
teng
tseng
weng

c. The above initial combined with other finals learned in previous lessons:

ran rang rau rwan rwei re

L.106

3. Exercise on the er sound:

a. Er as a complete word:

Yale	W-G
er	erh

b. As a diminutive suffix, the Yale romanization system uses the pronunciation approach and the W-G romanization system uses the character approach. The former spells out the word according to how it is pronounced in actual speech while the latter spells out each character which forms the word. Thus:

Yale	W-G
jèr	chè-erh
nèr	nà-erh
kǒudar	k'ǒu-tài-erh
dyànyǐngr	tièn-yǐng-erh
nǎr	nǎ-erh
yìdyǎr	ì-tiěn-erh
yìhwěr	ì-huǐ-erh
yíkwàr	í-k'uài-erh
wèr	wèi-erh

Note that the diminutive suffix er of the Yale system is spelled as r in actual usage, although the pronunciation still remains the same. When a syllable ends with n, ai or ei, the n or i is dropped before r is added in order to represent the true pronunciation of that syllable.

4. The instructor will read out aloud all the sounds in paragraphs 2 and 3 above and ask students to write them down in both systems.

5. Review all the sounds in paragraph 2, Less 104 by asking students to write them down in both systems.

第一百零七課

中國的重要城市

黃:張先生,您能不能把中國重要的城市大概的給我們講一講?

張:在政治方面我們可以找出幾個重要的城市.第一是北平,第二是南京(Jīng).

黃:張先生,北平又叫北京(Jīng).對不對?

張:從前清朝(cháu)的時候叫北京(Jīng),後來到了民國還是叫北京(Jīng).可是民國十七年國民黨(dǎng)把首(shǒu)都建立(lì)在南京(Jīng)以後,北京(Jīng)就政叫北平了.

黃:現在我懂了.如果南京(Jīng)是首(shǒu)都,北京(Jīng)就叫北平.要是北京(Jīng)是首(shǒu)都,就叫北京(Jīng).

張:北平是中國的政治中心,也是中國的文化中心,也是北方的鐵路中心.

黃:除了北平跟南京(Jīng)以外,還有甚麼政治上重要的城市?

張:至少在每一個地區有一個重要的城市.比方說在東北,長春很重要;是東北的工業跟交通中心.

黃:西北那個城市最重要?

張:要看交通的發展才能決定.比方說,從前我們說西安是西北的中心,可是鐵路已經修到蘭州(Lán Jōu);蘭州(LánJōu)的地位已經代替了西安.如果鐵路再往西北修,迪(dí)化也一定很重要.現在迪(dí)化是新疆(Jyāng)的省會,將來就成了中國在西北方面的大門.

黃:中國的西部,西南部,有甚麼重要的城市?

張:西部得說重慶(Chìng)跟成都,都在四川(Chwān)省.西南方面也有兩個重要的城市,一個是拉薩(Lā Sā)是通印(Yìn)度的大門,一個是昆(Kwūn)明是通緬甸(Myàn Dyàn)的大門.

黃:聽說拉薩(Lā Sā)也是一個宗(dzūng)教中心,對不對?

張:對.拉薩(Lā Sā)是政治中心,是宗(dzūng)教中心,也是商業中心,所以非常重要.

黃:中國中部呢?

張:我要說的是漢(Hàn)口,武(Wǔ)昌,漢陽(Hàn Yáng),這三個城市,都重要.

黃:這三個城市,在歷史上有甚麼重要的事情?

張:武昌(Wǔ Chāng)是革命(gé mìng)起義(yì)的地方,歷史上叫武昌(Wǔ Chāng)起

yì gé mìng Wǔ Chāng yì
義.革命軍從武昌起義打到別的地方最後把
fǔ
滿清政府推翻了.

黃:那些地方的交通怎麽樣?

張:現在有鐵橋,把三個都聯接起來.往南有鐵路
Jōu
可以通到廣州,往北有鐵路可以通到北平.

黃:中國南部最要緊的城市是那個?

Jōu
張:廣州是中國南方的大門,鐵路的中心.一方面
Hàn Lúng
可以北上到漢口北平,一方面可以通九龍.

Jōu
黃:那麽廣州一定也是一個商業中心了?

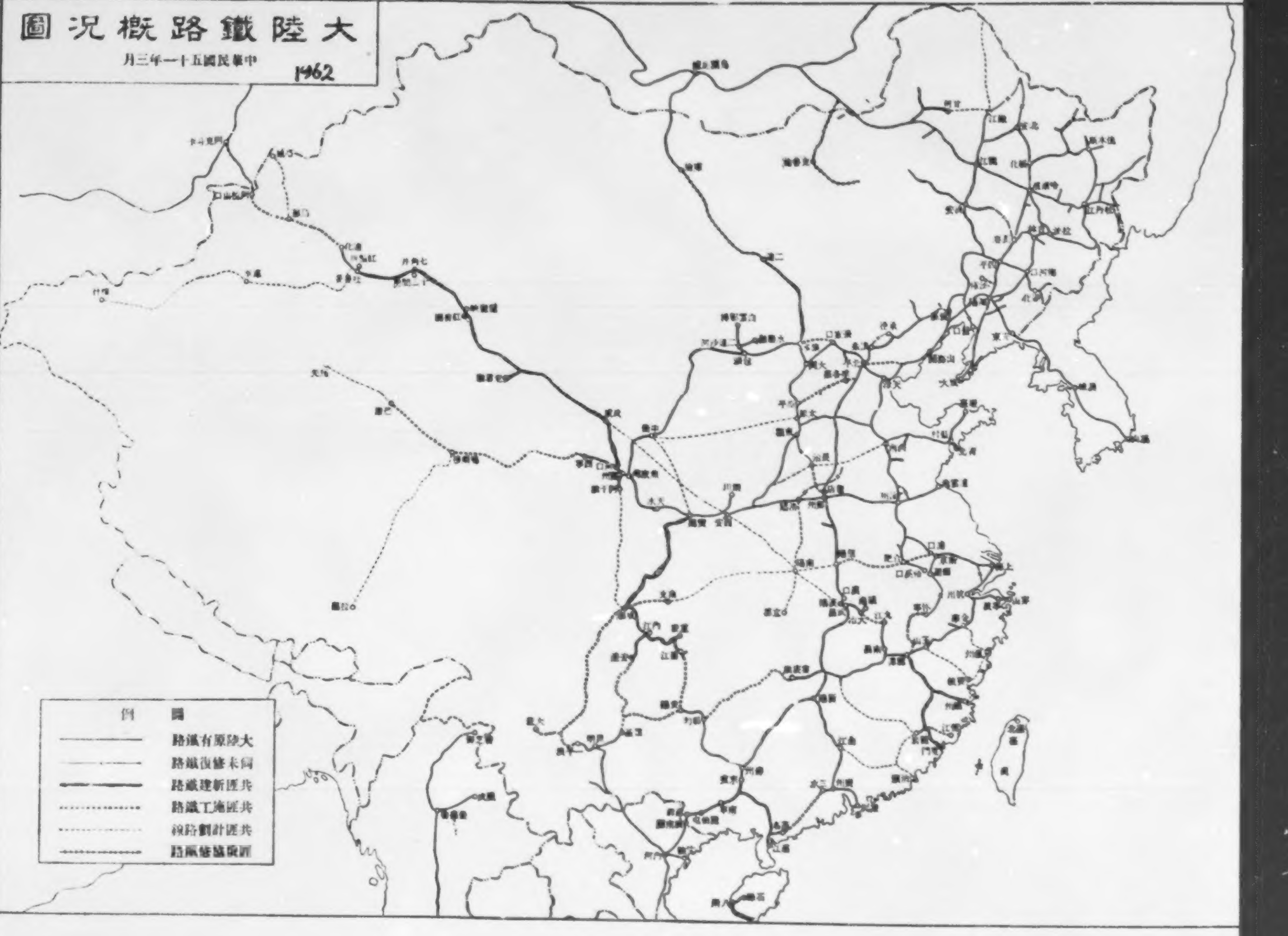
Jōu
張:對了.很多進出口的商人在廣州作進出口買
賣.還有別的商業中心,明天再談.好不好?

黃:好.明天再談吧.

大陸鐵路概況圖

中華民國五十一年三月

1962


圖例
大陸原有鐵路
尚未修復鐵路
共匪新建鐵路
共匪施工鐵路
共匪計劃路線
匪擬修築鐵路

Translation, Basic Dialogue

Important Cities in China

Hwáng: Mr. Jāng, can you talk in general about important Chinese cities for us?

Jāng: In a political sense, we find several important cities. The first one is Peiping. The second one is Nanking.

Hwáng: Mr. Jāng, Peiping is also called Peking, isn't it?

Jāng: It was called Peking during the Ching Dynasty. It was still called Peking at the beginning of the Republic. But in 1928, the seventeenth year of the Republic, after the government of the Nationalist Party established Nanking as their capital, Peking was changed to Peiping.

Hwáng: Now I understand. When Nanking is the capital, Peking is called Peiping. If Peking is the capital, then it is called Peking.

Jāng: Peiping is a political center in China. It is also a cultural center, and a railway center in the northern part of China.

Hwáng: What are the other politically important cities in China, in addition to Peiping and Nanking?

Jāng: There is at least one in each area. For example, in Northeast China, Changchun is a very important transportation and industrial center.

Hwáng: Which city is the most important in Northwest China?

Jāng: That depends on the development of transportation. For example, formerly we said Sian was the center of the Northwest. But railways have gone as far as Lanchow, so Lanchow takes a position that replaces Sian's importance. If railways are again extended northwestward, Tihwa will certainly become very important. Nowadays, Tihwa is the capital of Sinkiang province. In the future it will become a gateway to Northwestern China.

L. 107

Hwáng: What are the important cities in the western part and the southwestern part of China?

Jāng: We must mention Chungking and Chengtu in the western part. They are both in Szechwan Province. There are two important cities in the southwestern part of China; one is Lhasa, a gateway to India. The other is Kunming, a gateway to Burma.

Hwáng: I heard that Lhasa is also a religious center, isn't it?

Jāng: Yes, Lhasa is a political center, a religious center, and also a commercial center. Therefore it is very important.

Hwáng: How about those in the middle part of China?

Jāng: Those I want to mention include Hankow, Wuchang, and Hanyang. These three cities are important.

Hwáng: Are there any historical events in connection with these three cities?

Jāng: Wuchang is the place where the Republic started its revolution. In history, the event is called "The Wuchang righteous uprising." From Wuchang the revolutionary army fought to other places and finally overthrew the Ching Dynasty of the Manchus.

Hwáng: How are transportation conditions in these places?

ng: There are steel bridges connecting the three cities. Toward the south, there is a railway from here to Canton. Toward the North, there is a railway to Peiping.

Hwáng: Which is the important city in South China?

Jāng: Canton is a gateway in the south and also a railway center. In one direction, a railway there leads to Hankow and thence north to Peiping. In the other direction it leads to Kowloon.

Hwáng: So Canton must also be a commercial center.

Jāng: Right. Many importers and exporters carry on their business in Canton. There are other commercial centers in China. Shall we talk about them tomorrow?

Hwáng: Fine, let's talk about them tomorrow.

第二部 生詞

Vocabulary

248.	chǐyì	起義	V:	to rise in righteous revolt
249.	gémìng	革命	V/N:	revolt/ revolution
	249.1 gémìngjyūn	革命軍	N:	revolutionary army
250.	Gwómíndǎng	國民黨	N:	the Nationalist Party
251.	jèngfǔ	政府	N:	government
252.	jèngjr̀	政治	N:	politics
253.	Jūnghwámíngwó	中華民國	N:	the Republic of China
254.	jūngsyīn	中心	N:	centre, center
255.	jyānglái	將來	N:	(in the) future
256.	jyànlì	建立	V:	establish, erect
257.	Míngwó	民國	N:	Republic
258.	rúgwó	如果	MA:	if, supposing that
259.	shǒudū	首都	N:	the capital
260.	syōu	修	V:	repair
261.	tyěchyáu	鐵橋	N:	steel bridge
262.	twēifān	推翻	V:	overthrow; push over
263.	wénhwà	文化	N:	culture, civilization

Notes

1.	Chángchwūn	長春	PW:	Changchun
2.	Chéngdū	成都	PW:	Chengtu
3.	Chīngcháu	清朝	N:	Ching Dynasty
4.	Dūngběi	東北	PW:	Manchuria (Northeast)
5.	Díhwà	迪化	PW:	Tihwa OR Urumchi
6.	Hànkǒu	漢口	PW:	Hankow
7.	Hànyáng	漢陽	PW:	Hanyang
8.	Kwūnmíng	昆明	PW:	Kunming
9.	Lāsā	拉薩	PW:	Lhasa
10.	Sūjōu	蘇州	PW:	Soochow
11.	Syīān	西安	PW:	Sian
12.	Syīnjyāng	新疆	PW:	Sinkiang
13.	Sz̀chwānshěng	四川省	PW:	Szechuan Province
14.	Wǔchāng	武昌	PW:	Wuchang

生詞練習

L.107

1. 那個國家的政治很複雜,美國人不容易明白.

2. 民國的意思是國家屬(shǔ)於人民,不屬(shǔ)於某一個人或某(mǒu)幾個人.

3. 中華民國就是中國,這是從中國革命(gémìng)以後用的名字.

4. 國民黨(dǎng)是中國國民黨(dǎng)的簡稱(chēn).

5. 美國首(shǒu)都,東西很貴,氣候也不太好.

6. 一個國家的首(shǒu)都不應當常換地方.

7. 建立(lì)一個民主國家很不容易.

8. 如果新政府(fǔ)不民主就很難存在.

9. 西方文化跟東方文化很不一樣.

10. 西方文化介紹到中國以後,對於中國社會影響很大.

11. 以前美國的工業中心是在美國東部.

12. 北平有很多有名的大學,是中國的文化中

心.

13.黃河鐵橋,以前是中國最大的鐵橋.很有名.

14.美國最好看的鐵橋是舊金山的金門橋.

15.美國修的鐵路沒有修的公路那麼多.

16.以前美國西部修鐵路的時候用了很多中
國人.

géming
17.最近這幾年南美的國家常有革命.

Géming
18.革命開始以後,很難避免打仗

Géming
19.革命軍應該是保護人民的.不應該給人民
máfán
麻煩.

yì géming fǔ
20.剛起義的時候,革命軍很容易被政府的軍
bài
隊打敗.

yì
21.第一次起義的時候.參加的人很少.

22.那件事情已經決定了.現在不容易推翻了.

fǔ géming
23.如果政府對人民不好,人民就會.革命.

géming
24.要是全國人民參加革命,很容易把不好的
fǔ
政府推翻.

25. 世界上很多不民主的國家已經有$\overset{\text{gémìng}}{\text{革命}}$了.
有的政$\overset{\text{fǔ}}{\text{府}}$已經被人民推翻了.

26. 有的人只想現在, 不想將來.

27. 他現在不能決定將來要作甚麼.

第三部 問題

(For instructor's classroom use)

1. 這一課主要講的是什麼?
2. 政治方面最重要的城市是那些城市?
3. 南京是中國的什麼?
4. 北平原來叫北京,是甚麼時候改叫北平的?為什麼?
5. 北平除了是政治中心以外,還是什麼別的中心?
6. 除了這兩個政治中心以外,別的地區也有重要的城市,請你把東北最重要的城市跟怎麼重要告訴我.
7. 西北呢?
8. 你想鐵路是決定城市重要性的原故麼?
9. 西部呢?
10. 西南呢?
11. 拉薩還有甚麼別的重要性?
12. 中部呢?

13. 武昌,漢口,漢陽在中國歷史上有什麼重要的事?

14. 這三個城市的交通怎麼樣?

15. 南部呢?

16. 美國的革命軍是那年起義反對英國政府的?

17. 美國的南北戰爭也算是革命麼?

18. 中華民國現在由那黨執行政府的任務?

19. 如果將來你有機會到中國去,你要學更多的中文麼?

20. 美國有幾個大商業中心?都在那兒?

21. 你覺得我們這個城應當建立一個文化中心麼?

22. 美國的首都在甚麼地方?

23. 金門橋是鐵橋麼?

24. 你會修汽車麼?

25. 政治是一個很復雜的事麼?

26. 如果你要推翻他的說法,你是不是應當

L.107 有更好的說法呢?為什麼?

27. 修鉄路對一個國家有什麼好處?

28. 一個國家的文化跟一個國家的歷史有很密切的關係麼?

29. 將來交通更方便,旅行的機會也就更多麼?

30. 法國的工業大革命,對世界有甚麼影响?

31. 中華民國已經建立了多少年了?

32. 請你隨便說幾個美國的文化中心?

IV Translation Exercise

1. The Republic of China was established after the Ching Dynasty was overthrown by the revolutionists.

2. Nanking was the Capital of China. Chungking was the Capital during the war against Japan.

3. Szechuan is a very rich province of China. Her agricultural products include rice, sugar, cotton and citrus fruits.

4. Kunming is known as a tourist spot because of its pleasant climatic conditions.

5. Steel bridges are more durable than wooden one. But they take longer time to build and cost more too.

6. Peiping has been the cultural center of China for many years. All the older and more famous universities are all located either in the city or in its vicinity.

7. Japan took Manchuria away from China in 1931.

8. If Japan had not attacked China and started the war in 1937, the Communists Chinese might never have been able to occupy mainland China.

9. Three cities, Hankow, Hanyang and Wuchang, in Eastern China, forming the metropolitan area, are the industrial cities in Eastern China.

10. Wuchang is the capital of Hupei Province in China, on the Yangtze river.

11. No one can tell much about the future. You cannot either.

12. He has been engaged in politics for so long. Everyone he meets talks politics with him.

13. The political situation in that country is not stable at present. It is advisable not to go through that country on your trip.

14. Tihwa is the capital of Sinkiang Province in northwestern China.

15. If you are not interested in politics, why did you study political science in school?

16. You must be more careful in the future.

17. The government of the United States of America is a government of the people, by the people and for the people.

18. I am going to town to have my shoes repaired.

19. I am not interested in politics. Why can't we talk about something else?

20. The people who believe in the possibility of living on the moon in the future are out of their minds.

V. Reading

A.

中國的姓與名字

中國雖然人口有五六萬萬人，可是一共只有四百多個姓。姓，說明一個人屬於那一個家族。無論在說的時候，或是寫的時候，姓總是放在名字的前頭。大多數的中國姓都是一個字的。最普通的是張，王，李，趙 Jàu，這些姓。有幾個姓是兩個字的，像歐陽 Ōuyáng，司徒 Sztú，甚麼的。

至於姓底下的名字比較複雜。中國人從一生下來就有一個小名兒，是父母隨便起的一個名字。像：小妹，老三，甚麼的。只家裏人親戚叫這個名字。祖父母或是父母還另外給起一個名字，這種名字的意思，說明父母對他們孩子將來的希望。這種名字平常都是兩個字，或是一個字。像：文，中正，甚麼的。以後在學校念書畢業後，在政府或是別的地方作事，都用這個名

字。從前有的中國人不願意隨便用這個名字，所以除了「名」以外，還有一兩個名子，叫「號」或「字」。中華民國國父姓$\overset{\text{swūn}}{\text{孫}}$名字是「文」，有兩個「字」或「號」是：中山跟$\overset{\text{Yì}}{\text{逸}}\overset{\text{Syān}}{\text{仙}}$。不過國民黨領導革命以後，中國文化各方面都有了改變。現在大多數的中國人都只有一個名字了。

B. 句子

(一) 香港是英國的屬地。

(二) 自己作得好，才可以領導訓練別人。

(三) 在政府作事的人，不都對政治有研究。

(四) 台灣無線電廣播員，不都是國民黨黨員。

(五) 其實，畢業以後，繼續念中文的人多麼？

(六) 學生希望畢業以後，政府派他到台灣去。

(七) 如果經濟情形好，政治上的問題就少多了。

(八) 兩黨相爭，常常第三黨得到了他們要爭的東西。

(九) 如果你到日本飯館兒去吃飯，最好穿一雙

好$\overset{\text{wà}}{\text{襪}}$子.

(十) 領導革命的人,不一定能在革命成功以後,
領導人民建$\overset{\text{shè}}{\text{設}}$國家.

C. Characters (Nos.699-705)

699.	屬 属	shǔ	BF: belong to, be subject to	屬於 屬地	belonging to dependency
700.	畢	bì	BF: complete, finish, terminate	畢業	to graduate
701.	府	fǔ	N: place, prefecture, residence, mansion	政府	government
702.	黨	dǎng	N: party (political)	國民黨	Nationalist Party
703.	導	dǎu	BF: guide	領導	to lead to guide
704.	革	gé	BF: remove, change	革命	revolution
705.	命	mìng	N: order, decree, life (as opposed to death)	革命 命令	revolution an order or to order

VI WRITING

A. Writing (Characters 461-465)

彈　犯　裝

包　久

B. Radicals

1. 弓 (a bow, 57) as in: 彈
2. 犭 (dog, 94) as in: 犯
3. 衣 (clothes, 145) as in: 裝
4. 包 (wrap, 20) as the word: 包
5. ノ (left stroke, 4) as in: 久

VOCABULARY INDEX

B

			LESSON
bàndǎu	N:	peninsula	104
bāuyì	V:	outflank	105
bàulù	SV:	exposed	105
bèijǐng	N:	background	101
běnbù	N:	proper (i.e.China Proper)	100
běnshēn	N:	self, person, itself	101
bǐ jyàu	V/A/N:	compare/ comparative, comparaticely/ comparison	99
bìyè	V:	graduate	102
bìyèshēng	N:	graduate	102
bīng chì	N:	weapons	105
bīng gūngchǎng	N:	arsenal	99
búgwò	MA/A:	but, however; only	96
bújyànde	Ph:	not necessarily	106
bùlèi	VO:	lay mines	99
bwōlwó	N:	a pineapple	102
byànchéng	RV:	change into, become	103

C

chángshr̀	N:	common sense; knowledge	96
cháudài	N:	dynasty	101
chéngshr̀	N:	towns, cities; markets	96
chítsz̀	Ph:	next in order; the second	97
chǐdyǎn	N:	starting point, origin	98
chǐ (míngdz)	VO:	give (a name)	101
chǐyì	V:	to rise in righteous revolt	107
chìhòu	N:	climate	96
chíng tyān	N/VO:	clean day, fine day	100
chōushwèi	VO:	to levy taxes	102
chū	V:	to produce	102
chūchǎn	N/V:	natural products/ to produce	102
chūkǒu	N:	exports	102
chūpǐn	N:	production, product	102
chūngfēngwèijr̀	N:	assault position	105
chwánjr̄	N:	boat, ship	103
chwēishr̀bīng	N:	cook (mil)	99
chyándz	N:	wire cutter, pincer	105
chyánjìn gwāntsèswǒ	N:	forward observation post	99
gwāntsèswǒ	N:	observation post	
chyánjìn	V/N:	advance	

chyúndǎu	N:	archipelago	97
(lyèdǎu)	N:	archipelago	97

D

dǎbài	V:	defeat, be defeated	101
dàlù	N:	mainland; continental	100
dàlyàng	NU:	large quantity	102
dǎng	V/N:	resist, stop/ gear	100
dǎngjù	RV:	prevent, stop, dam	
dǎuyǔ	N:	island	106
dàudǐ	MA:	after all, acturally	100
dé	V:	receive, get, obtain	102
děngyú	EV:	equal to, amount to	96
dìchyū	N:	area, section	100
dìlǐ	N:	geography	96
dìshr̀	N:	physical features of the earth	96
dìsyíng	N:	terrain	97
dìwèi	N:	position, location	104
dìyilyóu	Ph:	first class	106
dìng	V:	arrange, settle; fix	103
dìngli	V:	arrange	103
dúlì	SV/N:	be independent/ independence	106
dù	BF/M/N/V:	a rule,law, limit/ degree (for measurement)/ degree/ pass; spend	97
dwèiàn	N:	opposite shore	104
dwèihwà	N:	dialogue	96
dwōshù	N:	majority	100
dzàu	V:	to make, build, manufacture	103
dzàuchwánchǎng	N:	shipyard	
dzēngjyā	V:	increase, grow	101
dzēngywán	V/N:	reinforce, reinforcement	109
dzǒusz̄	V:	smuggle	104
dzūjyè	V:	rent, loan	104
dzú	N:	race, tribe, clan	100
dzǔ	N/M:	section, group	99
dzǔjǎng	N:	section chief, group leader	
dzūngjyàu	N:	religion	98
dzùngdwèi	N:	column	105
dzwèijìn	TW:	recently, recent/ nearest, closest	99
dzwǒyì	N:	left flank	105
dzwǒyòu	A:	about, approximately	102

dzwòfǎ	N:	the way of doing things	96
dzwòjàndìtú	N:	operational map	105
dzwòjànmìnglìng	N:	operational order	105

F

fābyǎu	V:	express, make public	96
fābyǎu yìjyàn	VO:	express one's idea	96
fādá	SV/N:	prosperous/ develop	104
fājǎn	V/N:	develop/ development	102
fāsyàn	V/N:	discover/ discovery	101
fànwéi	N:	sphere, jurisdiction,range	106
fāngmyàn	N:	phase,aspect, sides	100
fángài	V/N:	hinder/ a hindrance	102
fángjànchēháu	N:	antitank ditch	99
fángjànchēléi	N:	antitank mine	99
fángjànchēléichyū	N:	antitank mine field	99
fēnbù	V/N:	deploy/ deployment, disposition	100
fēnbyé	N/V:	difference/ distinguish	98
fēnshwěilǐng	N:	watershed, divide	98
fēnsyī	V/N:	analyze/analysis	106
fēngfù	SV:	be abundant, fruitful	100
fènglí	N:	a pineapple	102
fùjìn	N:	in the vicinity of, near	97

G

gǎngkǒu	N:	harbor, port	103
gāují	N:	advanced, high rank, high class	101
gāuywán	N:	plateau	97
gémìng	V/N:	revolt/ revolution	107
gémìngjyūn	N:	revolutionary army	
gèchù	PW:	everywhere	105
gèrén	N:	each person	105
gèwèi	Ph:	all of you (ladies and gentlemen)	105

gūnggùng wèishēng	N:	public health	106
gūngyè	N:	industry	102
gwāntsèywán	N:	forward observer	99
Gwófáng Yúyán Sywéywàn	N:	Defense Language Institute	96
gwójì gūngfǎ	N:	international law	104
gwójì-hélyóu	N:	international rivers	98
Gwómíngdǎng	N:	the Nationalist Party	107
gwóyǔ	N:	Chinese Mandarin (language)	101

H

hǎiànsyàn	N:	coast line	97
hǎikǒu	N:	seaport	103
hǎisyá	N:	strait	103
hǎiyáng	N:	the ocean	100
Hàn,Mǎn,Méng,Hwéi,Dzàng	N:	Hans,Manchus,Mongokians, Mohammedans and Tibetans	100
héchì	SV:	be friendly, affable	102
hélyóu	N:	river	98
hwáchyáu	N:	overseas Chinese	106
hwàsywé féilyàu	N:	chemical fertilizer	102
hwānyíng	N/V:	welcome	102
Hwéijyàurén	N:	Mohammedan, Moslems	100
hwódùng	SV/N:	active, activity	99
hwǒlì	N:	fire power	99

J

jànjēng	N:	war	101
jànlǐng	V:	occupy	104
jànlywè	N:	strategy	105
jànlywèjyā	N:	strategist	
jànlywè jyùdyǎn	N:	strategical point	103
jèngfǔ	N:	government	107
jèngjr̀	N:	politics	107
jèngmyàngūngjī	N:	frontal attack	105
jīdì	N:	base	97
jīdùngsyìng	N:	mobility	99
jíjūng	V:	concentrate	99

jíjyédìchyū	N:	assembly area	105
jìnyàn	N/V:	to commemorate	104
jìnyànr̀	N:	commemoration day, anniversary	104
jìnyànwù	N:	souvenir	104
jìrán	MA:	since it is so, since	106
jìsyù	V:	continue	101
jìnchūkǒu	N:	import and export business	102
jìndài	N:	modern; contemporary	103
jìndàishř	N:	modern history	
jìngūng	V/N:	attack	103
jìnkǒu	N:	imports	102
jìnlyàng	VO:	put forth utmost effort	96
jīng (syàn)	N:	longitude	97
jīngjì	N/SV:	economy, economics/ economic, economical	
jīngwěisyàn	N:	map coordinate, longitude and latitude	97
jōu	N:	state	106
jr̄lyóu	N:	tributary rivers	98
jr̄shr	N:	knowledge	96
jŕjyē	SV/A:	direct	96
jŕmíndì	N:	colony	104
jŕsyàn	N:	straight line	97
jř (je)	V:	point (at) (to)	98
jřhwēigwān	N:	commander	105
jřhwēiswǒ	N:	command post	105
jr̀yú	Ph:	as to; with regard to	96
Jūnghwámíngwó	N:	the Rebulbic of China	107
jūngjànchē	N:	medium tank	99
jūnglì	BF:	neutral	111
jūnglìgwó	N:	neutral nation	
jūngsyīn	N:	centre,center	107
jùngbīngchìbān	N:	weapons squad	105
jùngyǎngàiyǎntǐ	N:	bunker	99
jwānjyā	N:	expert, specialist	96
jwānmíngtsá	N:	technical terms	98
jwēijī	V:	pursue	105
jwǔnbèi	V/N:	prepare/ preparation	103
jyādzú	N:	family clan	100
jyǎn	V:	reduce, diminish, subtract	106
jyǎnchēng	Ph:	abbreviated name,abbreviation	106
jyǎnshǎu	V:	reduce, diminish	106
jyànlì	V:	establish, erect	107
jyànshè	V/N:	establish/ establishment, construction, reconstruction	102
jyàntǐng	N:	war vessel	103
jyānglái	N:	(in the) future	107
jyǎngsywéjīn	N:	scholarship (awards)	102

jyāujàn	V/N:	engage, engagement	105
jyāujyè	N:	boundary, border region	97
jyāushè	V/N:	negotiate/ negotiation	104
jyē or (gé)	CV:	skipping certain specified numbers of a series	97
jyēchwò	V/N:	contact	105
jyēje	V:	continue, follow	99
jyǔ	V:	raise	105
jyǔ	V:	raise; appoint; give (an example)	98

K

kāifàng	V:	to open to the public	103
kànfǎ	N:	the way of looking at things; point of view	96
kàn yàngdz	VO:	it seems that....., it looks as if	101
kàujìn	V:	near (to)	100
kēsywé	N:	science	110
kūngjyàngbùdwèi	N:	airborne unit	105
kùngjr̀	V:	control	103

L

léichyū	N:	mine field	99
lìdz	N:	an example	98
lǐngdǎu	V/N:	lead, leadership	105
lìshř	N:	history	96
lyán	BF/CV/M:	consecutive/ even, including/ a company of soldiers	100
lyǎngyì	N:	both flanks	105
lyóu (dàu)	V:	detain; keep (until) put by	97
lyóusyíng	SV:	popular	101
lyǔ	N/M:	brigade	99

M

máifú	V/N:	ambush	105
měilì	SV:	pretty	101
mìchyè	SV:	be close, intimate	106
míndzú	N:	races, nationalities	100
míngwó	N:	republic	107
mínjǔ	N/SV:	democracy/ democratic	96
mínjǔ gwójyā	N:	democratic country	96
míngsyǎn			
míngtsź	N:	a noun	98
mǒu	SV:	a certain (person, or thing)	96
mǒu yìdyǎn	N:	a certain point	
myàu	N:	temple	98
myàuhwèi	N:	religious gathering, temple fairs	102
myèwáng	V:	destroy (a nation, a race)	101

N

Nánjīng tyáuywè	N:	Treaty of Nanking	103
nǎudz	N:	brains	101
nèidì	N:	the interior; inland	98
nìsyí	V/N:	counterattack	105
núngchǎn	N:	agricultural products	100
nyánswèi	N:	age, years	101

P

páilyè	V:	to arrange in series, or in a row	97
péndì	N:	basin	97
pī	M:	batch, group	105
píngywán	N:	plain	97
pǔtūng	SV:	be general, universal; in general use	96
pyānjyàn	N:	a partial view; prejudice	98

R

rénmín	N:	people	98
rúgwǒ	MA:	if, supposing that	107

S

shāmwò	N:	desert	97
shānfēng	N:	the peak of a mountain	98
shānlǐng	N:	a range of mountains	98
shānmài	N:	mountain range	98
shānpwō	N:	the slop of a hill	97
shāngchwán	N:	commercial ship, merchant ship	104
shāngwáng	V/N:	injured and dead/ casualties	106
shāngyè	N:	commerce	102
shànglyóu	N:	the upper reaches of a river	98
shǎushr̀	N:	minority	100
shěng	N/M/V:	province/ province/ save, reduce	98
shěnghwèi	N:	provincial capital	103
shǒudū	N:	the capital	107
shǒugūngyì	N:	handicrafts	102
shòumìng	N:	a man's allotted life span	106
shr̀jūng	SV:	be suitable, moderate; proper	104
shr̀lì	N:	strength, influence	106
shr̄wàng	SV:	be disappointed	98
shǔdì	N:	dependencies	106
shǔyú	V:	belong to	104
shwěishǒu	N:	sailor	101
shwōfǎ	N:	the way of speaking (saying) things	96
syàwù	VO:	foggy	100
syāntóu bùdwèi	N:	advance units	103
syāntóugūngjībùdwèi	N:	spearhead	99
syāngjēng	V:	at variance with each other	106
syāng lyánjyē	SV:	be mutually connected	97
lyánjyē	V:	connect, join	
syétyáu	V/N:	coordinate, coordination	99
syěfǎ	N:	the way of writing things	96
syīfāngrén	N:	Westerners	101
syīyǐn	V:	attract	104
syìtǔng	N:	a system	98

syìn	V/N:	believe/ letter	102
syōu	V:	repair	107
syùmù	N:	animal husbandry; pastoral industry	106
sžchéng	N:	dead city	103

T

táifēng	N:	typhoon	102
tǎulwùn	N/V:	discussion/ discuss	96
tí	V:	to lift with hand,to raise	98
tídàu	V:	bring (forward), mention	
tóunǎu	N:	brains	101
tòumíngtú	N:	overlay (cartographic)	99
tsānmóu	N:	staff officer	99
tsèyì	N:	flank	105
tswúndzài	V/N:	exist/ existence	106
tǔ	N:	earth; soil; dirt;land; mud	98
dǔdì	N:	land, territory	104
tǔhwà	N:	local dialect	101
tūngshāng	V:	trade (between ports)	103
túnghwà	V:	assimilate	100
túngyì	N/V:	agreement/ agree	96
tǔngjì	N:	statistics	101
tǔngjr̀	V:	rule	101
tùngkwài	SV:	be happy, satisfying	104
twēifān	V:	overthrow; push over	107
tyān chíngle	Ph:	It clears off now.	100
tyān yīnle	Ph:	It is cloudy.	100
tyáuywè	N:	a treaty	103
tyàubǎn	N:	gangplank	104
tyěchyáu	N:	steel bridge	107

W

wǎnglái	Ph:	coming and going	104
wéichŕ	V:	maintain	102
wěi (syàn)	N:	latitude	97
wèibīng	N:	a guard	103
wēnhé	SV:	warm	100
wénhwà	N:	culture, civilization	107
wúlwùn-rúhé	Ph:	no matter (who, what,etc.)	96

Y

Yāpyàn jànjēng	N:	Opium War	103
yánhǎi	VO/N:	along the coast, by the seashore/ sea coast	96
yǎnhù	V/N:	cover	105
yǎnhùbùdwèi	N:	covering unit	105
yánghwēi	N:	cement	102
yějànlúdzàu	N:	field range (cooking)	99
yíshr̀	N:	ceremony	102
yìjyàn	N:	opinion, idea	96
yīn tyān	N/VO:	cloudy day	100
yóu	BF/CV:	follow, allow, cause/ by, through, from	97
yòuyì	N:	right flank	105
yǔ	LW:	and, with (lit.)	100
yǔjì	N:	rainy season	100
yǔyán	N:	language	96
yǔngjyǒu	SV/A:	everlasting, eternal, permanent	104

U.S.GPO:1978-789-088/7552